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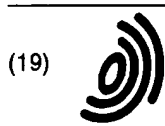
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(11) **EP 1 125 928 A1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
22.08.2001 Bulletin 2001/34

(51) Int Cl.7: **C07D 213/53**, C08F 4/70,
C08F 10/00
// C07F15:02

(21) Application number: 00956837.9

(22) Date of filing: 31.08.2000

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP00/05913

(87) International publication number:
WO 01/17967 (15.03.2001 Gazette 2001/11)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE

(30) Priority: 02.09.1999 JP 24901299
16.09.1999 JP 26256499
17.09.1999 JP 26309399

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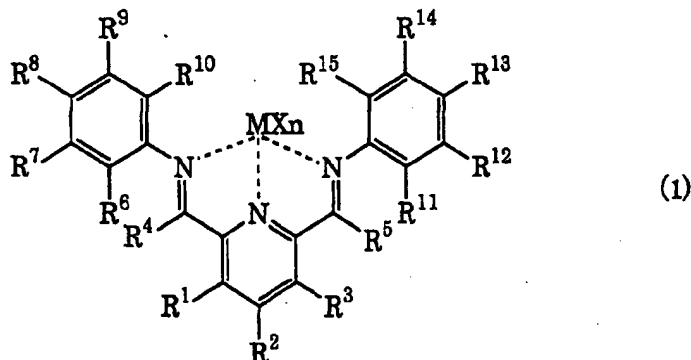
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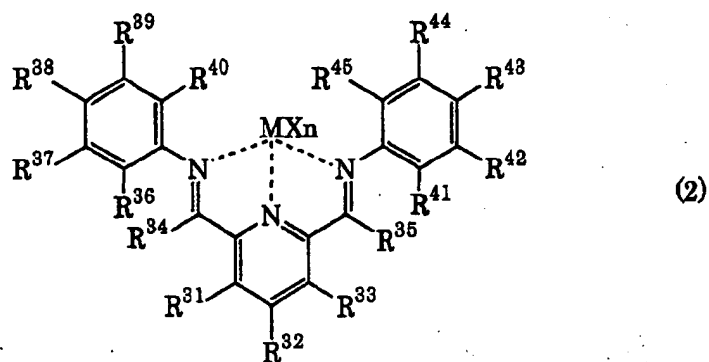
(54) **TRANSITION METAL COMPOUNDS, CATALYSTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
ALPHA-OLEFINS AND PROCESS THEREFOR**

(57) A transition metal compound represented by the general formula (1):



or the general formula (2):

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wherein M, R¹ to R¹⁵, R³¹ to R⁴⁵, X and n are as defined in the specification. By using a catalyst comprising (A) the transition metal compound of the formula (1) or (2) containing a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table; (B) at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an organoaluminum compound (B-1), an ionic compound (B-2) capable of converting the transition metal compound into a cationic transition metal compound, a Lewis acid (B-3), and clay, clay mineral and an ion-exchangeable layer compound (B-4); and (C) an optional organometallic compound, α -olefins are efficiently produced with a less amount of by-products such as heavy components and waxes.

Description**TECHNICAL FIELD**

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to a transition metal compound, a catalyst for the production of α -olefins and a process for producing α -olefins. More particularly, the present invention relates to a transition metal compound suitable for forming a catalyst for the production of α -olefins which is capable of minimizing by-products such as heavy components and waxes upon the production of α -olefins, such a catalyst for the production of α -olefins and a process for producing α -olefins.

BACKGROUND ARTS

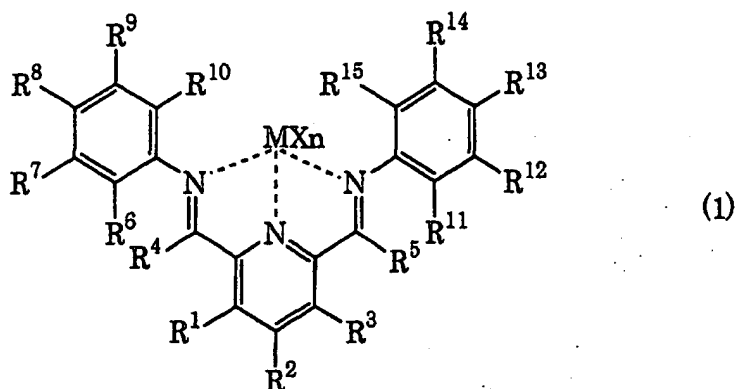
10 **[0002]** Hitherto, as the method for producing ethylene oligomers (also called " α -olefins") by the polymerization of ethylene, there is known the process using a nickel complex (Shell Higher Olefin Process: SHOP). However, this method has such a problem that the catalytic activity of the complex is low. Recently, it has been found that a nickel-diimine complex (International Patent Publication 96/23010), or a chelate complex of iron or cobalt (Chem. Commun., 1988, pp. 849-850; J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1998, 120, pp. 7143-7144, and J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1998, 120, pp. 4049-4050), exhibits a high catalytic activity to the polymerization of ethylene. For example, as reported in the prior arts, in the production processes using an iron chelate complex as a main catalyst and a methyl aluminoxane as a co-catalyst, not only a high catalytic activity to the polymerization of ethylene but also a high selectivity to terminal groups of ethylene oligomers produced, have been attained. Processes for the polymerization of ethylene using similar complexes have also been disclosed in International Patent Publication 98/27124, 99/02472 and 99/12981. However, any of the conventional processes has drawbacks such as the use of a large amount of expensive aluminoxane, the production of internal olefins as main products, and the production of a large amount of by-product polymers. At the present time, any conventional process for the production of α -olefins have failed to not only show an excellent catalytic activity per unit weight of catalyst used, but also reduce amounts of by-products such as heavy components and wax components.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

30 **[0003]** The present invention has been made in view of the above problems. An object of the present invention is to provide a transition metal compound suitable for forming a catalyst for the production of α -olefins which is capable of minimizing by-products such as heavy components and waxes upon the production of α -olefins, and shows a high activity to the oligomerization of ethylene, such a catalyst for the production of α -olefins, and a process for producing α -olefins.

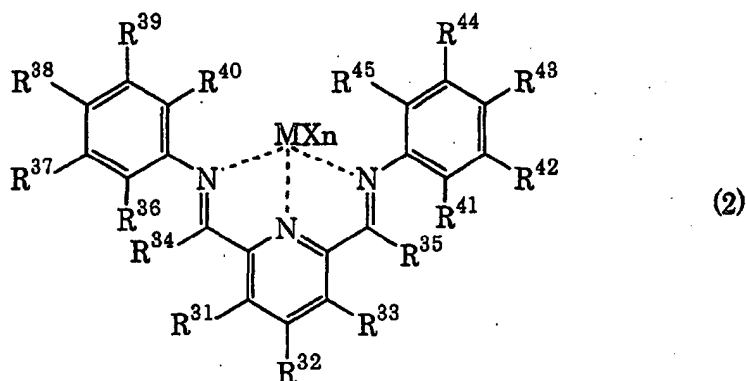
35 **[0004]** The present inventors have found that a specific transition metal compound containing a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table, and a catalyst for the production of α -olefins comprising the transition metal compound and at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an organoaluminum compound, an ionic compound, a Lewis acid, and clay, clay mineral and an ion-exchangeable layer compound, effectively accomplish the above objects. The present invention has been completed based on this finding.

40 **[0005]** Namely, in a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a transition metal compound represented by the general formula (1):



wherein M is a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table; R¹ to R³ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group, a C₁-C₂₀ halogenated hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group, and may be bonded to each other to form a ring; R⁴ and R⁵ are a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R⁴ and R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, aryl or substituted aryl; R⁶ to R¹⁵ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group with the proviso that at least one of R⁶ and R¹⁰ or at least one of R¹¹ and R¹⁵ is a hydrogen atom, and R⁶ to R¹⁵ may be bonded to each other to form a ring; X is a covalent or ionic bonding group, and when a plurality of X groups are present, these groups may be the same or different; and n is a valence of M.

[0006] In a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a transition metal compound represented by the general formula (2):



wherein M is a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table; R³¹ to R³³ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group, a C₁-C₂₀ halogenated hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group; R³⁴ and R³⁵ are independently a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group; R⁴⁰ and R⁴⁵ are a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group; R³⁶ and R⁴¹ are a hydrogen atom; R³⁷ to R³⁹ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R³⁷ to R³⁹ represents a halogen atom; R⁴² to R⁴⁴ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R⁴² to R⁴⁴ represents a halogen atom; R³¹ to R³⁵ or R³⁶ to R⁴⁵ may be bonded to each other to form a ring; X is a covalent or ionic bonding group, and when a plurality of X groups are present, these groups may be the same or different; and n is a valence of M.

[0007] In a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a catalyst for the production of α -olefins, comprising:

(A) any of the above transition metal compounds; and

(B) at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an organoaluminum compound (B-1), an ionic compound (B-2) capable of converting the transition metal compound into a cationic transition metal compound

when reacted therewith, a Lewis acid (B-3), and clay, clay mineral and an ion-exchangeable layer compound (B-4).

[0008] In a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for producing α -olefins by polymerizing ethylene in the presence of any of the above catalysts for the production of α -olefins.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009]

Fig. 1 is a ^1H -NMR chart of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) as a ligand prepared in EXAMPLE 23.

Fig. 2 is a ^1H -NMR chart of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) as a ligand prepared in EXAMPLE 24.

Fig. 3 is a ^1H -NMR chart of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) as a ligand prepared in EXAMPLE 25.

Fig. 4 is a ^1H -NMR chart of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) as a ligand prepared in EXAMPLE 26.

Fig. 5 is a ^1H -NMR chart of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) as a ligand prepared in EXAMPLE 27.

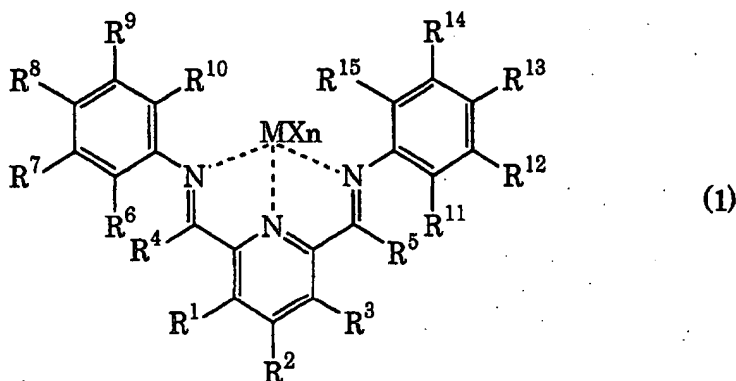
Fig. 6 is a ^1H -NMR chart of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) as a ligand prepared in EXAMPLE 28.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT TO CARRY OUT THE INVENTION

[0010] The α -olefins (oligomers) used herein include polymers having a molecular weight of 10,000 or lower and containing vinyl groups at terminals thereof, and are different in properties and applications from ordinary ethylene polymers having a higher molecular weight and showing inherent properties of high-molecular weight polymers. Therefore, properties of a catalyst used for the production of these α -olefins are inevitably different from those of catalysts used for the production of ordinary high-molecular weight polymers. Thus, the catalysts for the production of ordinary high-molecular weight polymers are not necessarily usable for the production of the α -olefins.

[1] Transition metal compound

[0011] The first transition metal compound of the present invention is a Group 8 to 10 transition metal compound represented by the general formula (1):



wherein M is a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table; R^1 to R^3 are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group, a C_1 - C_{20} halogenated hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group, and may be bonded to each other to form a ring; R^4 and R^5 are a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R^4 and R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, aryl or substituted aryl; R^6 to R^{15} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group with the proviso that at least one of R^6 and R^{10} or at least one of R^{11} and R^{15} is a hydrogen atom, and R^6 to R^{15} may be bonded to each other to form a ring; X is a covalent or ionic bonding group, and when a plurality of X groups are present, these groups may be the same or different; and n is a valence of M.

[0012] In the general formula (1), M represents a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of

Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table. Of these transition metals, preferred are iron and cobalt.

[0013] R^1 to R^3 independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group, a C_1 - C_{20} halogenated hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group, and may be bonded to each other to form a ring. The halogen atoms include fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. The C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups include, for example, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{20} aryl and C_7 - C_{20} arylalkyl. Specific examples of the C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, various pentyl groups, various hexyl groups, various octyl groups, various decyl groups, various tetradecyl groups, various hexadecyl groups and various octadecyl groups. Specific examples of the C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl groups include cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cyclooctyl wherein an appropriate substituent(s) such as lower alkyl may be bonded to the cycloalkyl ring. Specific examples of the C_6 - C_{20} aryl groups include phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl and methylnaphthyl. Specific examples of the C_7 - C_{20} arylalkyl groups include benzyl and phenethyl. The C_1 - C_{20} halogenated hydrocarbon groups may be those obtained by halogenating the above C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups. The hetero atom-containing groups include alkoxy groups represented by the formula: $-OR$; amino groups represented by the formula: $-NR_2$; or silyl groups represented by the formula: $-SiR_3$. In these formulae, R represents a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group which may be the same as exemplified above. Of these groups as R^1 to R^3 , preferred are a hydrogen atom and C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl groups.

[0014] R^4 and R^5 are each a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R^4 and R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, aryl or substituted aryl. When both of R^4 and R^5 are hydrogen atoms, α -olefins produced contain a less amount of by-products such as heavy components and waxes. The C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups may be the same as exemplified above. Examples of the aryl groups include phenyl, 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl. Examples of the substituted aryl groups include those obtained by substituting at least one hydrogen atom of the above aryl groups with a hydrocarbon group or a halogen atom. Specific examples of the substituted aryl groups include linear or branched alkyl-substituted aryl groups such as 2-methylphenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 2-ethylphenyl, 3-ethylphenyl, 4-ethylphenyl, 2-n-propylphenyl, 3-n-propylphenyl, 4-n-propylphenyl, 2-isopropylphenyl, 3-isopropylphenyl, 4-isopropylphenyl, 2-isobutylphenyl, 3-isobutylphenyl, 4-isobutylphenyl, 2-tert-butylphenyl, 3-tert-butylphenyl, 4-tert-butylphenyl, 2,3-dimethylphenyl, 2,4-dimethylphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 3,5-dimethylphenyl, 3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl and 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl; aromatic group-substituted aryl groups such as 2-phenylphenyl, 3-phenylphenyl and 4-phenylphenyl; and halogen-substituted aryl groups such as 2-florophenyl, 3-florophenyl, 4-florophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 3-bromophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 2-iodophenyl, 3-iodophenyl, 4-iodophenyl, 2,3-difluorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2,5-difluorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 3,5-difluorophenyl, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorophenyl and 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl.

[0015] R^6 to R^{15} independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group with the proviso that at least one of R^6 and R^{10} or at least one of R^{11} and R^{15} is a hydrogen atom, and R^6 to R^{15} may be bonded to each other to form a ring. Preferably, at least one of R^6 and R^{10} is a hydrogen atom, and at least one of R^{11} and R^{15} is a hydrogen atom. When this requirement is met, α -olefins produced have a less amount of by-products such as heavy components and waxes. The halogen atoms, the C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups and the hetero atom-containing groups may be the same as exemplified above. As to the R^6 to R^{15} , preferred are a hydrogen atom and C_1 - C_{20} aliphatic hydrocarbon groups.

[0016] X represents a covalent or ionic bonding group, and when a plurality of X groups are present, these groups may be the same or different. Specific examples of X include a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} (preferably C_1 - C_{10}) hydrocarbon group, C_1 - C_{20} (preferably C_1 - C_{10}) alkoxy, amino, a C_1 - C_{20} (preferably C_1 - C_{12}) phosphorus-containing group (e.g., diphenylphosphino), a C_1 - C_{20} (preferably C_1 - C_{12}) silicon-containing group (e.g., trimethylsilyl or trimethylsilylmethyl), and halogen-containing boron anion (e.g., BF_4^-). Of these groups, preferred are a halogen atom and C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups. The halogen atoms include chlorine, bromine and iodine. Of these halogen atoms, chlorine is preferred.

[0017] The suffix n is a valence of M. Specifically, n is a number of 0 to 3, preferably 2.

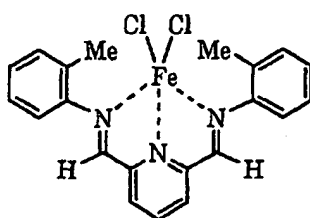
[0018] In the general formula (1), the preferred combinations of the substituent groups are as follows.

[0019] R^4 and R^5 both are hydrogen atoms; at least one of R^6 and R^{10} is a hydrogen atom; and at least one of R^{11} and R^{15} is a hydrogen atom.

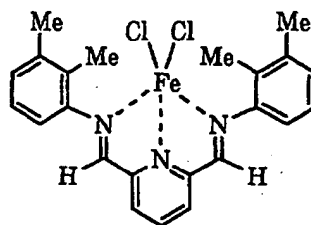
[0020] R^4 and R^5 are phenyl, methyl or a hydrogen atom with the proviso that at least one of R^4 and R^5 is phenyl; and/or R^1 to R^3 are all hydrogen atoms; and/or R^6 to R^{15} are independently a hydrogen atom or alkyl, preferably methyl, ethyl, propyl or isopropyl, more preferably methyl or ethyl; and/or X is a monovalent anion, preferably a monovalent anion selected from a halogen atom and alkyl.

[0021] The above combinations are especially preferably used for producing α -olefins with a less amount of by-products such as heavy components and waxes.

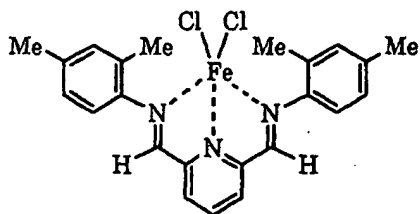
[0022] Specific examples of the transition metal compounds represented by the above general formula (1) include the following compounds 1 to 48 and 63 to 65.



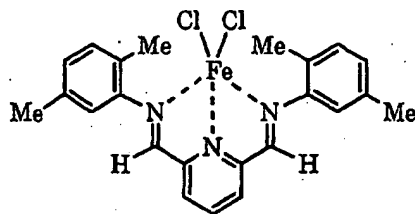
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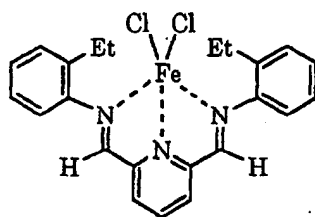
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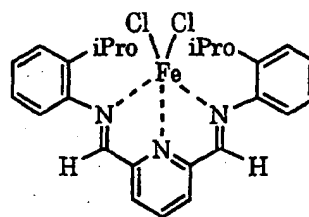
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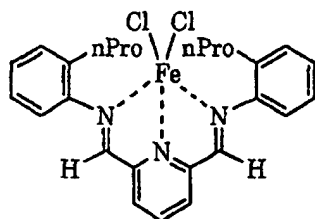
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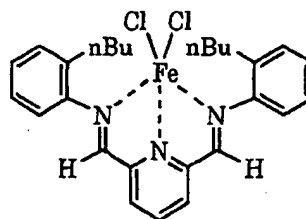
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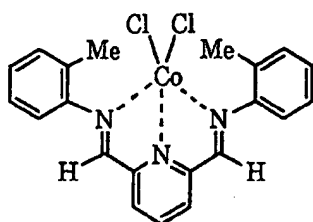
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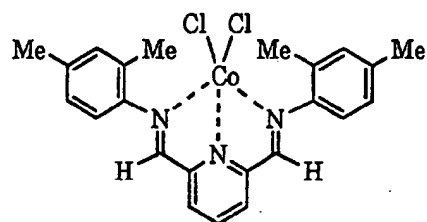
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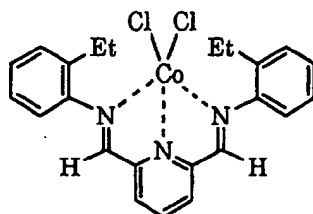
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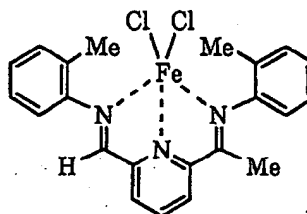
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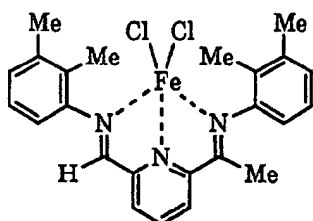
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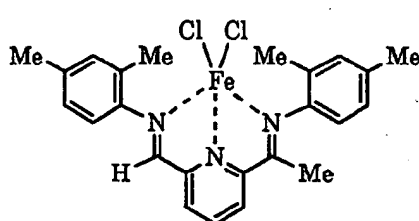
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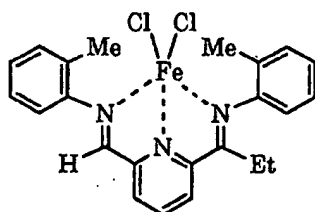
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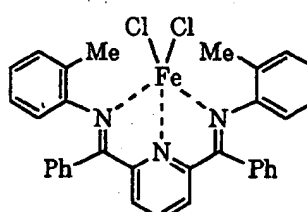
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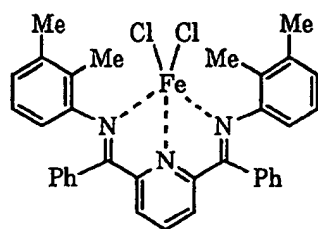
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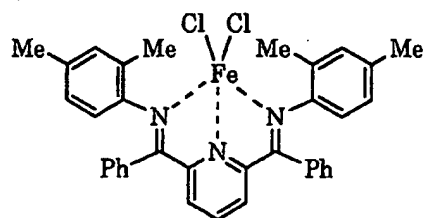
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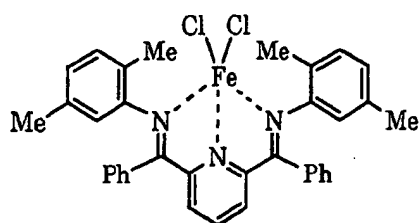
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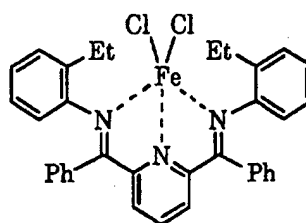
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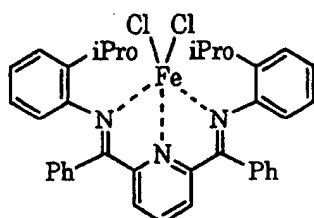
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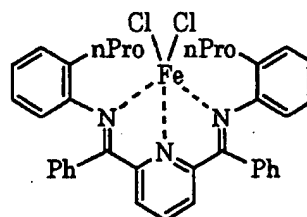
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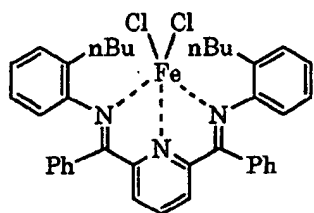
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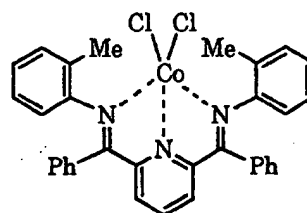
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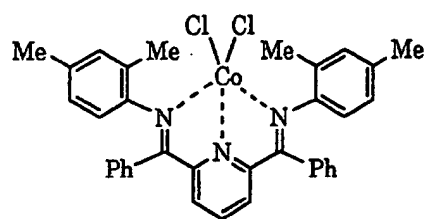
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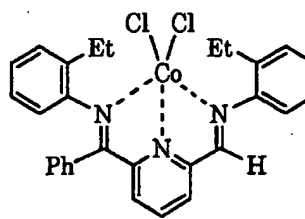
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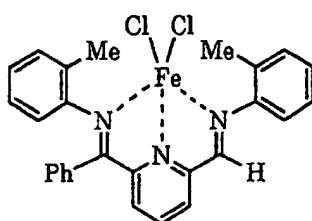
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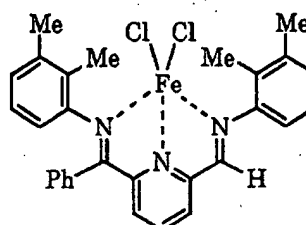
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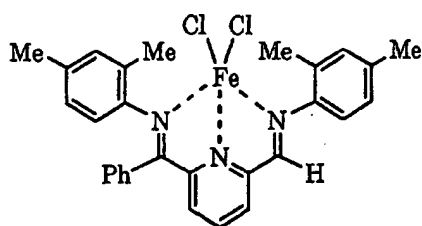
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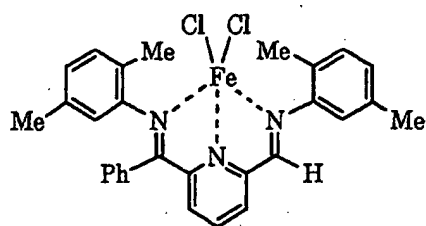
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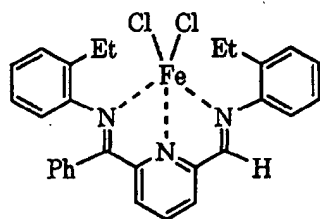
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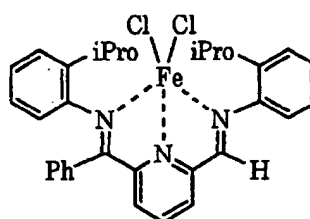
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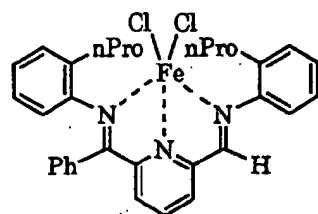
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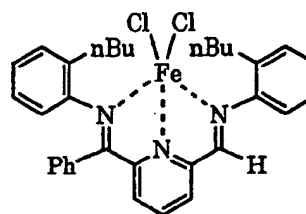
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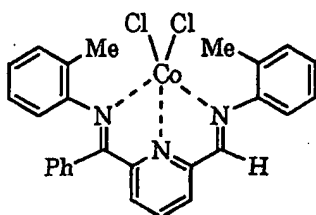
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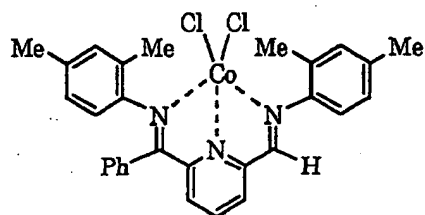
Compound 33



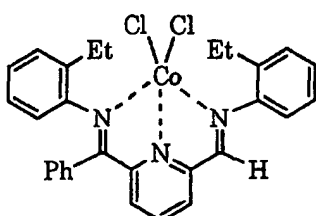
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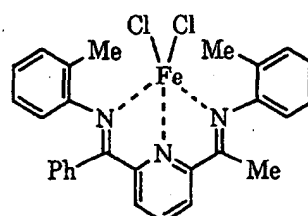
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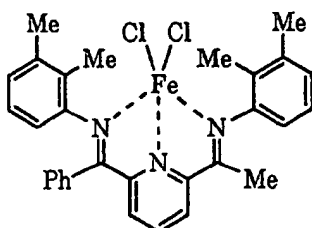
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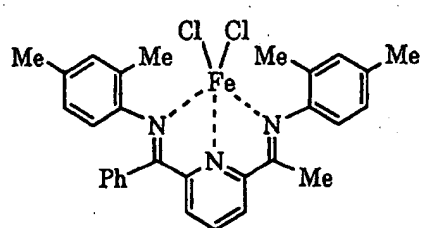
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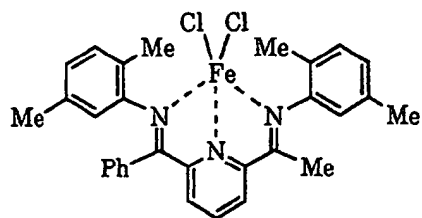
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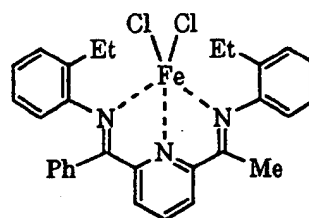
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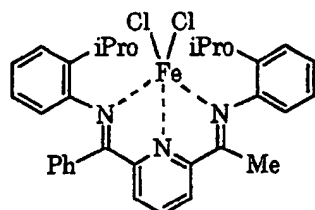
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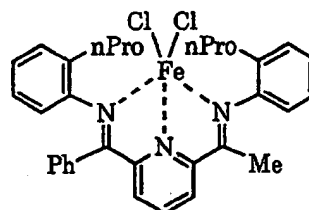
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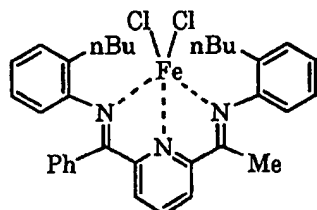
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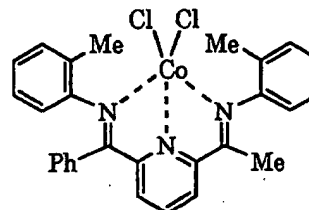
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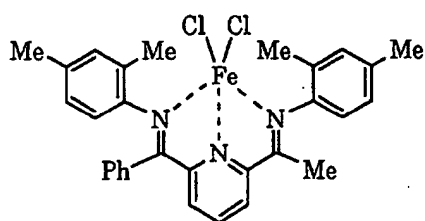
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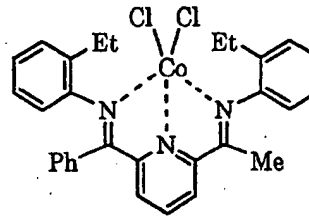
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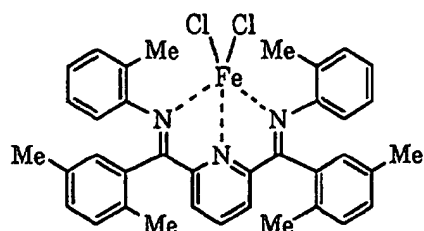
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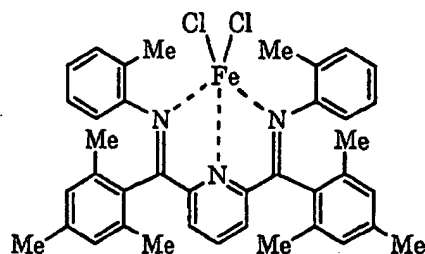
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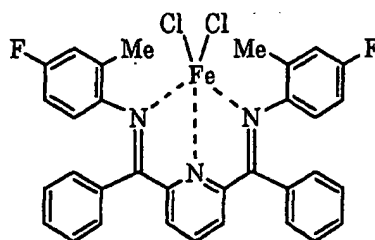
Compound 48



Compound 63



Compound 64

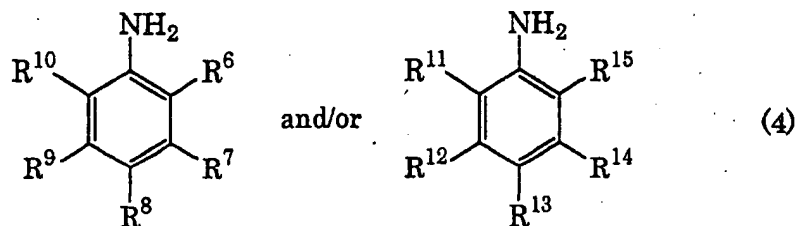
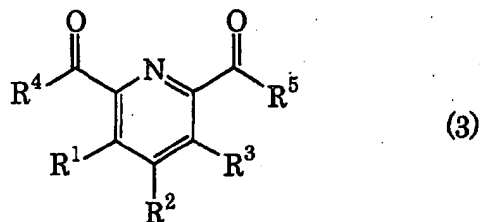


Compound 65

[0023] Of these compounds, preferred are the compounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 63, 64 and 65.

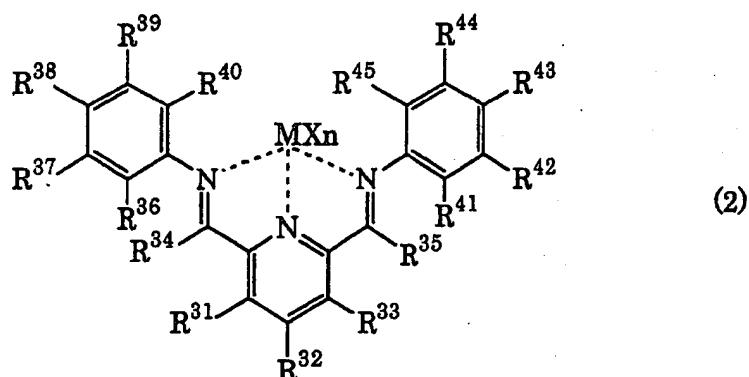
[0024] An example of the process for producing the transition metal compound represented by the general formula (1) will be described below.

[0025] The ligand (diimine compound) of the transition metal compound according to the present invention may be produced by reacting a ketone compound represented by the general formula (3) with an aniline compound represented by the general formula (4).



[0026] The reaction between these compounds may be carried out by using an organic acid such as formic acid as a catalyst. Further, the transition metal compound represented by the general formula (1) may be produced by reacting the thus obtained ligand (diimine compound) with a halide of the transition metal M (MX^1_n wherein X^1 is halogen) or an hydrate thereof.

[0027] The second transition metal compound of the present invention is represented by the general formula (2):



wherein M is a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table; R^{31} to R^{33} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group, a C_1 - C_{20} halogenated hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group; R^{34} and R^{35} are independently a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group; R^{40} and R^{45} are each a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group; R^{36} and R^{41} are each a hydrogen atom; R^{37} to R^{39} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R^{37} to R^{39} represents a halogen atom; R^{42} to R^{44} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R^{42} to R^{44} represents a halogen atom; R^{31} to R^{35} or R^{36} to R^{45} may be bonded to each other to form a ring; X is a covalent or ionic bonding group, and when a plurality of X groups are present, these groups may be the same or different; and n is a valence of M.

[0028] In the general formula (2), M represents a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table. Of these transition metals, preferred are iron and cobalt.

[0029] R^{31} to R^{33} independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group, a C_1 - C_{20} halogenated hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group. The halogen atoms include fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. The C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups include, for example, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{20} aryl and C_7 - C_{20} arylalkyl. Specific examples of the C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, various pentyl groups, various hexyl groups, various octyl groups, various decyl groups, various tetradecyl groups, various hexadecyl groups and various octadecyl groups. Specific examples of the C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl groups include cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cyclooctyl wherein an appropriate substituent(s) such as lower alkyl may be bonded to the cycloalkyl ring. Specific examples of the C_6 - C_{20} aryl groups include phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl and methylnaphthyl. Specific examples of the C_7 - C_{20} arylalkyl groups include benzyl and phenethyl. The C_1 - C_{20} halogenated hydrocarbon groups may be those formed by halogenating the above C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups. The hetero atom-containing groups include alkoxy groups represented by the formula: -OR; amino groups represented by the formula: - NR_2 ; and silyl groups represented by the formula: - SiR_3 wherein R represents a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group which may be the same as exemplified above. Of these groups for R^{31} to R^{33} , a hydrogen atom and C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl groups are preferred.

[0030] R^{34} and R^{35} independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group. The C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups may be the same as exemplified above. Of these groups, preferred are C_1 - C_{20} linear hydrocarbon groups, and more preferred is methyl.

[0031] R^{40} and R^{45} are each a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group, and R^{36} and R^{41} are each a hydrogen atom. The C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups may be the same as described above. Of these groups, preferred are C_1 - C_{20} linear hydrocarbon groups, and more preferred is methyl.

[0032] R^{37} to R^{39} independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R^{37} to R^{39} represents a halogen atom. The halogen atoms and the C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups may be the same as exemplified above. Of these, preferred are fluorine as the halogen and C_1 - C_{20} linear hydrocarbon groups as the C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups.

[0033] R^{42} to R^{44} independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group with

the proviso that at least one of R^{42} to R^{44} represents a halogen atom. The halogen atoms and the C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups may be the same as exemplified above. Of these, preferred are fluorine as the halogen and C_1 - C_{20} linear hydrocarbon groups as the C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups.

[0034] R^{31} to R^{35} or R^{36} to R^{45} may be bonded to each other to form a ring.

5 [0035] X represents a covalent or ionic bonding group, and when a plurality of X groups are present, these groups may be the same or different. Specific examples of X include a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} (preferably C_1 - C_{10}) hydrocarbon group, C_1 - C_{20} (preferably C_1 - C_{10}) alkoxy, amino, a C_1 - C_{20} (preferably C_1 - C_{12}) phosphorus-containing group (e.g., diphenylphosphino), a C_1 - C_{20} (preferably C_1 - C_{12}) silicon-containing group (e.g., trimethylsilyl or trimethylsilylmethyl) or halogen-containing boron anion (e.g., BF_4^-). Of these groups, preferred are halogen atoms and C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon groups. The halogen atoms include fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Of these halogen atoms, chlorine is preferred. The suffix n is a valence of M. Specifically, n is a number of 0 to 3, preferably 2.

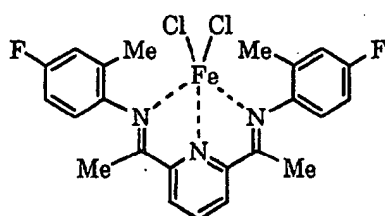
[0036] In the general formula (2), the preferred combinations of the substituent groups are as follows.

15 R^{34} and R^{35} are each methyl or hydrogen; and/or
 R^{31} , R^{32} , R^{33} , R^{36} and R^{41} are all hydrogen atoms; and/or
 R^{40} and R^{45} are each alkyl (preferably methyl, ethyl or propyl, more preferably methyl), at least one of R^{37} to R^{39} is fluorine (especially, R^{37} is fluorine) and the remainders are each independently hydrogen, halogen or alkyl (preferably methyl, ethyl or propyl, more preferably methyl); and/or
 20 at least one of R^{42} to R^{44} is fluorine (especially, R^{42} is fluorine) and the remainders are each independently hydrogen, halogen or alkyl (preferably methyl, ethyl or propyl, more preferably methyl); and/or
 X is a monovalent anion, preferably a monovalent anion selected from halogen and alkyl.

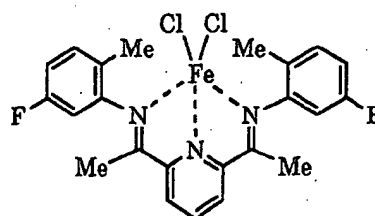
[0037] More preferred combinations of the substituent groups are:

25 R^{34} and R^{35} are each methyl or hydrogen; and/or
 R^{31} , R^{32} , R^{33} , R^{36} and R^{41} are all hydrogen atoms; and/or
 R^{40} and R^{45} are each alkyl (preferably methyl, ethyl or propyl, more preferably methyl), at least one of R^{37} to R^{39} is fluorine (especially, R^{37} is fluorine) and the remainders are each hydrogen; and/or
 30 at least one of R^{42} to R^{44} is fluorine (especially, R^{42} is fluorine) and the remainders are each hydrogen; and/or
 X is a monovalent anion, preferably a monovalent anion selected from halogen and alkyl.

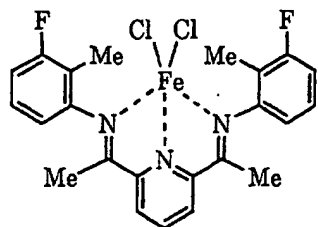
[0038] Specific examples of the transition metal compounds represented by the above general formula (2) include the following compounds 49 to 60.



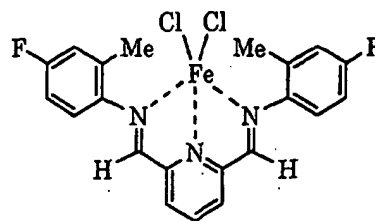
Compound 49



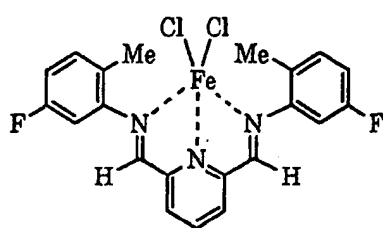
Compound 50



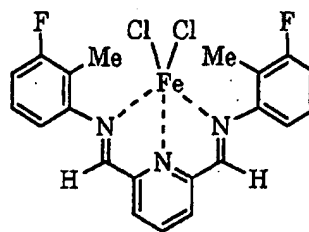
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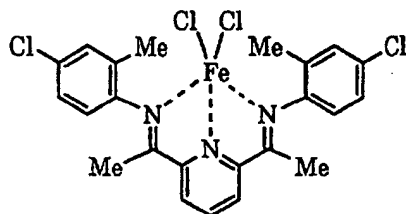
Compound 52



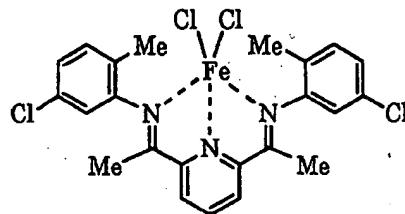
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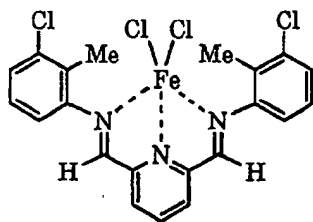
Compound 54



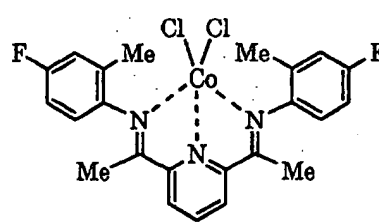
Compound 55



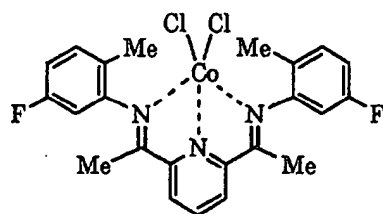
Compound 56



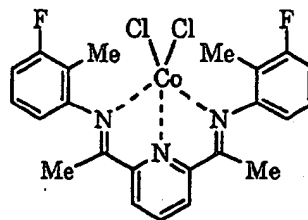
Compound 57



Compound 58



Compound 59



Compound 60

[0039] Of these compounds, the compounds 49, 50 and 51 are preferred, and the compound 50 is more preferred.

[0040] The transition metal compound represented by the general formula (2) may be produced by the same method as used for the production of the transition metal compound represented by the general formula (1).

[2] Catalyst for production of α -olefins

[0041] The catalyst for the production of α -olefins according to the present invention comprises the following components (A) and (B).

(A) A transition metal compound containing a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table, which is represented by the general formula (1) or (2); and

(B) At least one compound selected from the group consisting of an organoaluminum compound (B-1), an ionic compound (B-2) capable of converting the transition metal compound into a cationic transition metal compound, a Lewis acid (B-3), and clay, clay mineral and an ion-exchangeable layer compound (B-4).

[0042] Also, the catalyst for the production of α -olefins according to the present invention comprises the following components (A), (B) and (C).

(A) A transition metal compound containing a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table, which is represented by the general formula (1) or (2);

(B) At least one compound selected from the group consisting of an organoaluminum compound (B-1), an ionic compound (B-2) capable of converting the transition metal compound into a cationic transition metal compound, a Lewis acid (B-3), and clay, clay mineral and an ion-exchangeable layer compound (B-4); and

(C) An organometallic compound.

[0043] The respective components of the catalyst are explained below.

Component (A)

[0044] The component (A) is a transition metal compound containing a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table, which is represented by the general formula (1) or (2).

Component (B)

[0045] The component (B) is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an organoaluminum compound (B-1), an ionic compound (B-2) capable of converting the transition metal compound into a cationic transition metal compound, a Lewis acid (B-3), and clay, clay mineral and an ion-exchangeable layer compound (B-4).

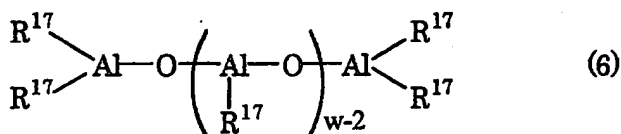
(B-1) Organoaluminum compound

[0046] The organoaluminum compounds include alkyl-containing aluminum compounds represented by the following general formula (5).

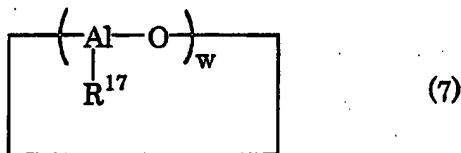


wherein R^{16} is C_1 - C_8 , preferably C_1 - C_4 alkyl, and when two or more R^{16} groups are present, these groups may be the same or different; X^2 is hydrogen or halogen; and m is $0 < m \leq 3$, preferably 2 or 3, more preferably 3, and n is $0 \leq n < 3$, preferably 0 or 1 with the proviso that $0 < m + n \leq 3$.

[0047] Examples of the organoaluminum compounds include linear aluminoxanes represented by the following general formula (6):



wherein R^{17} is a C_1 - C_{20} , preferably C_1 - C_{12} hydrocarbon group such as alkyl, alkenyl, aryl and arylalkyl, or a halogen atom; w represents an average degree of polymerization, usually an integer of 2 to 50, preferably 2 to 40; and the groups of R^{17} may be the same or different, and cyclic aluminoxanes represented by the following general formula (7):



wherein R^{17} and w are the same as defined in the formula (6).

[0048] The above aluminoxanes may be produced by contacting alkyl aluminum with a condensing agent such as water. The contact method is not particularly restricted and may be conducted by any known manners. For example, there may be used (1) a method of dissolving an organoaluminum compound in an organic solvent, and then contacting the thus obtained solution with water; (2) a method of adding an organoaluminum compound at an initial stage of the polymerization, and then adding water at a later stage of the polymerization; (3) a method of reacting crystal water contained in metal salts or water adsorbed in inorganic or organic substances with an organoaluminum compound; and (4) a method of reacting tetraalkyl dialuminoxane with trialkylaluminum, and then reacting the reaction product with water.

[0049] The aluminoxanes may be either insoluble or soluble in hydrocarbon solvents. Preferred aluminoxanes are those soluble in hydrocarbon solvents and containing residual organoaluminum compounds in an amount of 10% by weight or less, preferably 3 to 5% by weight, more preferably 2 to 4% by weight when measured by 1H -NMR. When the content of the residual organoaluminum compounds is more than 10% by weight, the catalytic activity tends to be deteriorated.

[0050] The preferred aluminoxanes may be produced, for example, by evaporating an aluminoxane-containing solution to dryness by heating under reduced pressure (called "dry-up method").

[0051] The components insoluble in hydrocarbon solvents may be removed from the aluminoxane, for example, by precipitating the insoluble components by gravity, and then separating the precipitated insoluble components by decantation. Alternatively, the precipitated insoluble components may be removed by centrifugal separation or the like. Preferably, the recovered soluble components may be further treated by passing through a G5 glass filter, etc., under a nitrogen stream to sufficiently remove the insoluble components therefrom. The content of gels in the thus obtained aluminoxanes increases with the passage of time. Therefore, the aluminoxanes are preferably used within 48 hours after the preparation thereof, more preferably immediately after the preparation. The ratio of the aluminoxane to the hydrocarbon solvent is not particularly restricted, but is preferably adjusted such that the amount of aluminum atom contained in the aluminoxane is 0.5 to 10 moles per one liter of the hydrocarbon solvent.

[0052] Examples of the hydrocarbon solvents include aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene, cumene and cimene; aliphatic hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, decane, dodecane, hexadecane and octadecane; alicyclic hydrocarbons such as cyclopentane, cyclohexane, cyclooctane and methylcyclopentane.

tane; and petroleum fractions such as naphtha, kerosene and light gas oil.

[0053] Examples of the preferred aluminoxanes include alkylaluminoxanes such as methylaluminoxane, ethylaluminoxane and isobutylaluminoxane. Of these aluminoxanes, more preferred are methylaluminoxane and tetraisobutylaluminoxane. These aluminoxanes may be used alone or in the form of a mixture of two or more. Further, there may also be used such an aluminoxanes containing two or more different alkyl groups (e.g., methyl and isobutyl).

(B-2) Ionic compound

[0054] The ionic compound capable of converting the transition metal compound into a cationic transition metal compound may be any suitable compounds. From the standpoint of efficiently forming active sites for the polymerization, the especially preferred ionic compounds may include those represented by the following general formulae (8) and (9):



wherein L^2 is M^1 , $R^{19}R^{20}M^2$, R^{21}_3C or $R^{22}M^2$.

[0055] In the above general formulae (8) and (9), L^1 represents a Lewis base; $[Z]^-$ represents a non-coordinating anion $[Z^1]^-$ or $[Z^2]^-$ wherein $[Z^1]^-$ is an anion containing an element and a plurality of groups bonded to the element, i.e., $[M^3G^1G^2\cdots G^f]$ wherein M^3 is an element selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 5 to 15, preferably Groups 13 to 15; G^1 to G^f are respectively hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_{20} alkyl, C_2 - C_{40} dialkylamino, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, C_6 - C_{20} aryl, C_6 - C_{20} aryloxy, C_7 - C_{40} alkylaryl, C_7 - C_{40} arylalkyl, C_1 - C_{20} halogenated hydrocarbon group, C_1 - C_{20} acyloxy, organometalloid group or C_2 - C_{20} hetero atom-containing hydrocarbon group, and at least two of G^1 to G^f may be bonded to each other to form a ring; f is an integer of $[(\text{valence of } M^3) + 1]$; $[Z^2]^-$ is a conjugated base composed of a Brønsted acid solely or a combination of a Brønsted acid and a Lewis acid, the Brønsted acid showing a logarithm of reciprocal of acid dissociation constant (pKa) of -10 or lower, or a conjugated base generally defined as superstrong acids, and may be coordinated with a Lewis base; R^{18} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_{20} alkyl or C_6 - C_{20} aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl; R^{19} and R^{20} are respectively cyclopentadienyl, substituted cyclopentadienyl, indenyl or fluorenyl; R^{21} is C_1 - C_{20} alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl; R^{22} is a macrocyclic ligand such as tetraphenyl porphyrin and phthalocyanine; h represents an ionic valence of $[L^1-R^{18}]$ or $[L^2]$, i.e., an integer of 1 to 3; a is an integer of 1 or more; b is equal to $h \times a$; M^1 represents an element selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 1 to 3, 11 to 13 and 17 of the Periodic Table; and M^2 represents an element selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 7 to 12 of the Periodic Table.

[0056] Specific examples of L^1 include amines such as ammonia, methylamine, aniline, dimethylamine, diethylamine, N-methylaniline, diphenylamine, N,N-dimethylaniline, trimethylamine, triethylamine, tri-n-butylamine, methyldiphenylamine, pyridine, p-bromo-N,N-dimethylaniline and p-nitro-N,N-dimethylaniline; phosphines such as triethylphosphine, triphenylphosphine and diphenylphosphine; thioethers such as tetrahydrothiophene; esters such as ethyl benzoate; and nitriles such as acetonitrile and benzonitrile.

[0057] Specific examples of R^{18} include hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, benzyl, trityl or the like. Specific examples of R^{19} and R^{20} include cyclopentadienyl, methylcyclopentadienyl, ethylcyclopentadienyl, pentamethylcyclopentadienyl or the like. Specific examples of R^{21} include phenyl, p-tolyl, p-methoxyphenyl or the like. Specific examples of R^{22} include tetraphenylporphyrin, phthalocyanine, allyl, methallyl or the like. Specific examples of M^1 include Li, Na, K, Ag, Cu, Br, I, I_3 or the like. Specific examples of M^2 include Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Zn or the like.

[0058] In $[Z^1]^-$, i.e., $[M^3G^1G^2\cdots G^f]$, specific examples of M^3 include B, Al, Si, P, As, Sb or the like. Of these, preferred are B and Al. Specific examples of G^1 to G^f include dialkylamino groups such as dimethylamino and diethylamino; alkoxy or aryloxy groups such as methoxy, ethoxy, n-butoxy and phenoxy; hydrocarbon groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, n-octyl, n-eicosyl, phenyl, p-tolyl, benzyl, 4-t-butylphenyl and 3,5-dimethylphenyl; halogen atoms such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; hetero atom-containing hydrocarbon groups such as p-fluorophenyl, 3,5-difluorophenyl, pentachlorophenyl, 3,4,5-trifluorophenyl, pentafluorophenyl, 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl and bis(trimethylsilyl)methyl; and organometalloid groups such as pentamethylantimony, trimethylsilyl, trimethylgermyl, diphenylarsine, dicyclohexylantimony and diphenylboron.

[0059] Specific examples of the non-coordinating anion, i.e., the conjugated base $[Z^2]^-$ composed of a Brønsted acid alone or a combination of a Brønsted acid and a Lewis acid, the Brønsted acid having a pKa of -10 or lower, include trifluoromethanesulfonic acid anion $(CF_3SO_3)^-$, bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)methyl anion, bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)benzyl anion, bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)amide, perchloric acid anion $(ClO_4)^-$, trifluoroacetic acid anion

(CF₃CO₂)⁻, hexafluoroantimony anion (SbF₆)⁻, fluorosulfonic acid anion (FSO₃)⁻, chlorosulfonic acid anion (ClSO₃)⁻, fluorosulfonic acid anion/antimony pentafluoride [(FSO₃/SbF₅)⁻], fluorosulfonic acid anion/arsenic pentafluoride [(FSO₃/AsF₅)⁻], trifluoromethanesulfonic acid anion/antimony pentafluoride [(CF₃SO₃/SbF₅)⁻] or the like.

[0060] Specific examples of compounds as the (B-2) components include triethylammonium tetraphenylborate, tri-n-butylammonium tetraphenylborate, trimethylammonium tetraphenylborate, tetraethylammonium tetraphenylborate, methyl(tri-n-butyl)ammonium tetraphenylborate, benzyl(tri-n-butyl)ammonium tetraphenylborate, dimethyldiphenylammonium tetraphenylborate, triphenyl(methyl) ammonium tetraphenylborate, trimethylanilinium tetraphenylborate, methylpyridinium tetraphenylborate, benzylpyridinium tetraphenylborate, methyl(2-cyanopyridinium) tetraphenylborate, triethylammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, tri-n-butylammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, triphenylammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, tetra-n-butylammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, tetraethylammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, benzyl(tri-n-butyl)ammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, methyldiphenylammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, triphenyl(methyl)ammonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, methylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, trimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, methylpyridinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, benzylpyridinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, methyl(2-cyanopyridinium) tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, benzyl(2-cyanopyridinium) tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, methyl(4-cyanopyridinium) tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, triphenylphosphonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, dimethylanilinium tetrakis[bis(3,5-difluoromethyl)phenyl]borate, ferrocenium tetraphenylborate, silver tetraphenylborate, trityl tetraphenylborate, tetraphenylporphyrin manganese tetraphenylborate, ferrocenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, (1,1'-dimethylferrocenium) tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, decamethylferrocenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, silver tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, lithium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, sodium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, tetraphenylporphyrin manganese tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, silver tetrafluoroborate, silver hexafluorophosphate, silver hexafluoroarsenate, silver perchlorate, silver trifluoroacetate, silver trifluoromethanesulfonate or the like. Of these (B-2) components, preferred are boron compounds.

(B-3) Lewis acid

[0061] The Lewis acids used in the present invention are not particularly restricted, and may be in the form of either organic compounds or solid inorganic compounds. The preferred organic compounds as Lewis acids are organoboron compounds or organoaluminum compounds, and the preferred inorganic compounds as Lewis acids are magnesium compounds or aluminum compounds in view of efficient formation of active sites. The organoaluminum compounds include, for example, (2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenoxy)aluminummethyl and (1,1-bi-2-naphthoxy)aluminummethyl. The magnesium compounds include, for example, magnesium chloride and diethoxy magnesium. The aluminum compounds include, for example, aluminum oxide and aluminum chloride. The organoboron compounds include, for example, triphenylboron, tris(pentafluorophenyl)boron, tris[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]boron, tris[(4-fluoromethyl)phenyl]boron, trimethylboron, triethylboron, tri-n-butylboron, tris(fluoromethyl)boron, tris(pentafluoroethyl)boron, tris(non-afluorobutyl)boron, tris(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)boron, tris(3,5-difluorophenyl)boron, tris[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]boron, bis(pentafluorophenyl)fluoroboron, diphenylfluoroboron, bis(pentafluorophenyl)chloroboron, dimethylfluoroboron, diethylfluoroboron, di-n-butylfluoroboron, pentafluorophenyldifluoroboron, phenyldifluoroboron, pentafluorophenyldichloroboron, methyl difluoroboron, ethyl difluoroboron and n-butyl difluoroboron. These Lewis acids may be used alone or in the form of a mixture of any two or more thereof.

(B-4) Clay, clay mineral and ion-exchangeable layer compound

[0062] The clays are substances in the form of aggregates of fine hydrated silicate minerals, exhibit a plasticity when kneaded with an appropriate amount of water and a rigidity when dried, and are sintered together when baked at a high temperature. The clay minerals are the hydrated silicates as a main component of the clays. In the preparation of the catalyst for the production of α -olefins, either clays or clay minerals may be used. The clays and clay minerals may be either natural or synthesized ones.

[0063] The ion-exchangeable layer compounds are those compounds having such a crystal structure that layers constituted by ionic bonds are weakly bonded together so as to be stacked one over another in parallel, and containing exchangeable ions therein. Some of the clay minerals are present in the form of such an ion-exchangeable layer compound.

[0064] The clay minerals include, for example, phyllosilicate minerals such as phyllosilicic acid and phyllosilicates. Examples of natural phyllosilicates include smectite group such as montmorillonite, saponite and hectorite; mica group such as illite and sericite; and a mixed layered minerals of smectite group and mica group, or mica group and vermiculite group. Examples of synthetic phyllosilicates include Tetrasilicon Fluoride Mica, Laponite, Smectone or the like. In addition, there may also be used non-clay, ionic crystalline compounds having a layer crystal structure, such as α -Zr

(HPO₄)₂, γ-Zr(HPO₄)₂, α-Ti(HPO₄)₂ and γ-Ti(HPO₄)₂.

[0065] Also, clays and clay minerals which are not involved in the ion-exchangeable layer compounds, include clays called "bentonite" due to a low content of montmorillonite, Kibushi clay or gairome clay having a high content of montmorillonite and other components, fibrous sepiolite or palygorskite, and amorphous or low-crystalline allophane and imogolite.

[0066] Of these (B-4) components, preferred are clays and clay minerals, specifically phyllosilicates; more preferred are smectites; most preferred is montmorillonite.

[0067] The clays, clay minerals and ion-exchangeable layer compounds used as the (B-4) component have a volume-average particle size of preferably 10 μm or smaller, more preferably 3 μm or smaller. Further, the clays, clay minerals and ion-exchangeable layer compounds used as the (B-4) component preferably have such a particle size distribution that the volume-average particle size thereof is 10 μm or smaller and the content of particles having a volume-average particle size of 3 μm or smaller is 10% by weight or less, more preferably have such a particle size distribution that the volume-average particle size thereof is 10 μm or smaller and the content of particles having a volume-average particle size of 1.5 μm or smaller is 10% by weight or less. Here, the volume-average particle size and the content of the specific particles are measured, for example, using a particle size analyzer such as "CIS-1" available from GALAI Production Ltd., which is capable of determining a particle size from the measurement of laser beam transmittance of particles.

[0068] Furthermore, the clays, clay minerals and ion-exchangeable layer compounds used as the (B-4) component are preferably subjected to chemical treatments to remove impurities therefrom and modify structure or properties thereof, thereby transforming these substances into a more preferred form as a catalyst component.

[0069] For example, the clays, clay minerals and ion-exchangeable layer compounds may be treated with an organosilane compound represented by the following general formula (10):



wherein R²³ is hydrogen or a substituent having carbon atom or silicon atom which is directly bonded to Si; X³ is halogen or a substituent having oxygen atom or nitrogen atom which is directly bonded to Si; when a plurality of R²³ or X³ groups are present, these groups may be the same or different; and n is an integer of 1 to 3.

[0070] The organosilane compounds may be bis-silyl compounds, polynuclear polysiloxane or polynuclear polysilazane represented by the following general formula (11):



wherein X³ is halogen or a substituent having oxygen atom or nitrogen atom directly bonded to Si; when a plurality of X³ groups are present, these X³ groups may be the same or different; m is 1 to 10; and n is 1 to 3.

[0071] Specific examples of the organosilane compounds represented by the above general formulae, include trialkylsilyl chlorides such as trimethylsilyl chloride, triethylsilyl chloride, triisopropylsilyl chloride, t-butyl dimethylsilyl chloride, t-butyl diphenylsilyl chloride and phenethyl dimethylsilyl chloride; dialkylsilyl dichlorides such as dimethylsilyl dichloride, diethylsilyl dichloride, diisopropylsilyl dichloride, di-n-hexylsilyl dichloride, dicyclohexylsilyl dichloride, docosylmethylsilyl dichloride, bis(phenethyl)silyl dichloride, methylphenethylsilyl dichloride, diphenylsilyl dichloride, dimethylsilyl dichloride and ditolylsilyl dichloride; diarylsilyl dichlorides; and alkylarylsilyl dichlorides.

[0072] In addition, as the organosilane compounds, there may also be used silyl halides formed by substituting the chloride moieties of the above-exemplified organosilane compounds with another halogen atom; disilazanes such as bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, bis(triethylsilyl)amide, bis(triisopropylsilyl)amide, bis(dimethylethylsilyl)amide, bis(diethylmethylsilyl)amide, bis(dimethylphenylsilyl)amide, bis(dimethyltolylsilyl)amide and bis(dimethylmenthylsilyl)amide; trialkylsilyl hydroxides such as trimethylsilyl hydroxide, triethylsilyl hydroxide, triisopropylsilyl hydroxide, tertbutyl dimethylsilyl hydroxide and phenethyl dimethylsilyl hydroxide; polysilanol generally called peralkyl polysiloxypolyols; bis-silyls such as bis(methyldichlorosilyl)methane, 1,2-bis(methyldichlorosilyl)ethane, bis(methyldichlorosilyl)octane and bis(triethoxysilyl)ethane; and hydride-containing silanes such as dimethylchlorosilane, (N,N-dimethylamino)dimethylsilane and diisobutylchlorosilane. These organosilane compounds may be used alone or in the form of a mixture of any two or more thereof.

[0073] Of these organosilane compounds, preferred are those containing at least one alkyl group directly bonded to the silicon atom, such as alkylsilyl halides, especially dialkylsilyl halides. The clays, clay minerals and ion-exchangeable layer compounds may be effectively treated with these organosilane compounds in the presence of water. In this case, water serves for breaking the crystal structure (especially, laminated structure) of the clay to thereby enhance the efficiency of contact between the organosilane compound and the clay. That is, water acts for spreading the distance

between crystal layers of the clay, thereby accelerating the diffusion of the organosilane compounds into the laminated crystal structure. More specifically, the organosilane-treated (B-4) component may be prepared in the following manner. First, water is added to the (B-4) component to form an aqueous colloidal solution of the (B-4) component. Then, the organosilane compounds are added to the thus obtained aqueous colloidal solution of the (B-4) component, and the resultant mixture is stirred while heating to treat the (B-4) component with the organosilane compounds. The treatment is conducted at a temperature ranging from ordinary temperature to 200°C, and preferably at a temperature near 100°C for facilitating the preparation process. The treating time varies depending upon kind of (B-4) component and treating temperature used, and may be in the range of 0.5 to 24 hours.

[0074] The amount of the organosilane compound used in the above contact treatment of the (B-4) component is 0.001 to 1,000 moles, preferably 0.01 to 100 moles in terms of silicon atom contained in the organosilane compounds, based on one kilogram of the (B-4) component.

[0075] These (B-4) components may be used alone or in the form of a mixture of any two or more thereof.

[0076] In the polymerization catalyst of the present invention, the molar ratio of the catalyst component (A) to the catalyst component (B) is preferably 1:1 to 1:1,000,000, more preferably 1:10 to 1:10,000 when the (B-1) compound is used as the (B) component; preferably 10:1 to 1:100, more preferably 2:1 to 1:10 when the (B-2) compound is used as the (B) component; and preferably 10:1 to 1:200, more preferably 5:1 to 1:100, still more preferably 2:1 to 1:50 when the (B-3) compound is used as the (B) component. Further, when the (B-4) compound is used as the (B) component, the amount of the (A) component used is usually 0.01 to 100 millimoles, preferably 0.1 to 1 millimole, based on an unit weight (g) of the (B-4) compound. The (B-4) compound may be preferably pretreated with the organometallic compound (C) described hereinafter, especially with the organoaluminum compound. In this case, the amount of the organometallic compound (C) used for the pretreatment is usually 0.1 to 1,000 millimoles, preferably 1 to 100 millimoles based on an unit weight (g) of the (B-4) compound. However, even when the organometallic compound (C) is used in an excessive amount relative to the (B-4) compound, the excess part thereof may be removed out of the reaction system by washing a suspension or slurry of the clay or the like with an appropriate solvent.

[0077] These (B-1), (B-2), (B-3) and (B-4) compounds may be respectively used alone or in the form of a mixture of any two or more thereof.

(C) Organometallic compound

[0078] The catalyst for the production of α -olefins according to the present invention may further contain the organometallic compound (C), if required.

[0079] As the organometallic compounds as the (C) component, organoaluminum compounds are preferred in view of low cost and easy availability, though organozinc compounds or organomagnesium compounds may also be used. Specific examples of the organoaluminum compounds include trialkylaluminums such as trimethylaluminum, triethylaluminum, tripropylaluminum, triisobutylaluminum and tri-tert-butylaluminum; halogen- or alkoxy-containing alkyl aluminums such as dimethylaluminum chloride, diethylaluminum chloride, dimethylaluminum methoxide and diethylaluminum ethoxide; and alumoxanes such as methylalumoxane, ethylalumoxane and isobutylalumoxane. Of these organoaluminum compounds, preferred are trialkylaluminums.

[0080] The molar ratio of the catalyst component (C) to the catalyst component (A) is preferably 10:1 to 1:10,000, more preferably 1:1 to 1:2,000, most preferably 1:10 to 1:1,000.

[0081] The contact between the (A), (B) and (C) components may be preferably conducted in an inert gas stream such as argon and nitrogen and in the presence of a hydrocarbon solvent such as pentane, hexane, heptane, toluene and xylene. Further, the reaction system is preferably free from water or active hydrogen-containing compounds such as those containing hydroxyl or amino groups, since these substances are harmful to the catalyst. For this reason, the reaction system may be preliminarily treated with the (C) component to remove water or the active hydrogen-containing compounds therefrom. That is, the use of the catalyst prepared by preliminarily contacting the (A), (B) and (C) components with each other is preferred. Meanwhile, it is not necessarily required that the (C) component is used in the preparation of the catalyst. The (C) component may be added to the reaction system for the production of α -olefins. The contact between the respective components may be conducted at a temperature between ordinary temperature and the boiling point of solvent used.

[3] Process for the production of α -olefins

[0082] The process for producing α -olefins according to the present invention will be described below. In the process for the production of α -olefins according to the present invention, ethylene is oligomerized using the above catalyst and, if required, in the presence of the (C) component. The oligomerization reaction may be conducted by any methods without particular limitations, for example, by a solution polymerization method using an appropriate solvent, a non-solvent, liquid-phase reaction method using substantially no solvent, or a gas-phase reaction method, and may also

be conducted by either a continuous method or a batch method. Examples of the solvents used include hydrocarbon solvents such as pentane, hexane, heptane, cyclohexane, benzene and toluene. These solvents may be used alone or in the form of a mixture of any two or more thereof. When the solvent is used, the amount of the catalyst used is preferably adjusted such that the amount of the (A) component contained therein is usually 0.1 to 100 micromoles (μmol), preferably 1 to 20 micromoles per one liter of the solvent, in view of reaction activity.

[0083] The reaction conditions are not particularly restricted. The reaction temperature is usually in the range of -78 to 20°C , preferably from ordinary temperature to 150°C . The ethylene pressure in the reaction system is usually in the range of from ordinary pressure to 15 MPa, preferably from ordinary pressure to 8 MPa, more preferably from ordinary pressure to 5 MPa. The molecular weight of the oligomer prepared upon the oligomerization may be controlled by any known methods, for example, by appropriately selecting reaction conditions such as temperature and pressure.

[0084] The present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the following examples, but these examples are not intended to limit the present invention thereto.

[0085] First, the method for the analysis of the obtained α -olefins is described.

[0086] The α -olefins were analyzed by gas chromatography to determine the composition and purity thereof. The analysis conditions are shown below.

(1) Composition analysis

[0087] The measurement was conducted using a gas chromatograph GC-14A manufactured by Shimadzu Co., Ltd., together with an FID detector. The column used was "TC-1" manufactured by G.L. Science Co., Ltd. (length: 15 m, inner diameter: 0.53 mm, membrane thickness: $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$). The carrier gas used was He. The temperature program was set so that the temperature was maintained at 40°C for 5 minutes, and then increased to 320°C at a temperature rise rate of 10°C per minute, and that temperature was maintained for 10 minutes. Both the injection and the detector were maintained at 320°C . As described in Examples hereinafter, undecane was used as an internal standard for the measurement.

(2) Purity analysis

[0088] The measurement was conducted using a gas chromatograph GC-14A manufactured by Shimadzu Co., Ltd., together with an FID detector. The column used was "Ultra-2" manufactured by Hewlett Packard Corp. (length: 25 m, inner diameter: 0.20 mm, membrane thickness: $0.33\ \mu\text{m}$). The carrier gas and make-up gas used were He and nitrogen, respectively. The temperature program was set so that the temperature was increased from 90°C to 200°C at a temperature rise rate of 1.5°C per minute, and, immediately after reaching 200°C , further increased to 270°C at a temperature rise rate of 8°C per minute, and then that temperature was maintained for 70 minutes. Both the injection and the detector were maintained at 270°C .

[0089] A fraction having a carbon number of x is represented by C_x , and the purity of C_x means the content (% by weight) of normal-1-olefin contained in the fraction having a carbon number of x .

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of [2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2-methylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 1)

(1) Preparation of ligand: Preparation of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2-methylphenylimine)

[0090] Into a 300-ml flask, 50 ml of ethanol, 680 mg of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde (molecular weight: 135.12; 5 mmol) and 2.14 g of 2-methylaniline (molecular weight: 107.16; 20 mmol) were charged and sufficiently stirred to form a homogeneous solution. To the obtained solution was added 0.3 ml of formic acid, and the resultant mixture was stirred for 12 hours to permit the reaction to proceed. The reaction solution was allowed to stand at -20°C for 24 hours, thereby obtaining light-yellow crystals. The crystals were filtered, washed with ethanol and then dried under reduced pressure. As a result of $^1\text{H-NMR}$ measurement, it was confirmed that the crystals were titled 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2-methylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 313.41; 500 mg; 1.6 mmol; yield: 32%).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ [90 MHz, solvent: CDCl_3 , standard: tetramethylsilane ($\delta 0.00$): 62.42 (6H, CH_3 , s), 66.9-7.4 (8H, benzene ring), 67.93 (1H, p-position of pyridine ring, dd), 68.34 (2H, m-position of pyridine ring, d), 68.59 (2H, imine-H, s).

(2) Preparation of complex: Preparation of [2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2-methylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 1)

[0091] Then, a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of the obtained 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2-methylphe-

nylimine) (molecular weight: 313.41; 500 mg; 1.6 mmol) and a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 278 mg; 1.4 mmol) were charged into a 100-ml Schlenk tube and stirred for 12 hours under a nitrogen stream to allow the reaction to proceed. The obtained yellowish green solids were filtered, washed with tetrahydrofuran and then dried under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining the title complex (Compound 1) (molecular weight: 440.16; 460 mg; 1.05 mmol; yield: 75%).

EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of [2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,3-dimethylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 2)

(1) Preparation of ligand: Preparation of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,3-dimethylphenylimine)

[0092] Into a 300-ml flask, 50 ml of ethanol, 680 mg of 2,6-pyridine dicarboxyaldehyde (molecular weight: 135.12; 5 mmol) and 2.42 g of 2,3-dimethyl aniline (molecular weight: 121.18; 20 mmol) were charged and sufficiently stirred to form a homogeneous solution. To the obtained solution was added 0.3 ml of formic acid, and the resultant mixture was stirred for 12 hours to permit the reaction to proceed. The obtained light-yellow crystals were filtered, washed with ethanol and then dried under reduced pressure. As a result of ¹H-NMR measurement, it was confirmed that the crystals were titled 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,3-dimethylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 341.47; 1.05 g; 3.07 mmol; yield: 62%).

¹H-NMR [90 MHz, solvent: CDCl₃, standard: tetramethylsilane (δ0.00)]: δ2.34 (6H, 2-CH₃, s), δ2.34 (6H, 3-CH₃, s), δ6.8-7.2 (6H, benzene ring), δ7.92 (1H, p-position of pyridine ring, dd), δ8.34 (2H, m-position of pyridine ring, d), δ8.57 (2H, imine-H, s).

(2) Preparation of complex: Preparation of [2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,3-dimethylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 2)

[0093] Then, a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of the obtained 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,3-dimethylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 341.47; 1.0 g; 2.93 mmol) and a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 557 mg; 2.8 mmol) were charged into a 100-ml Schlenk tube and stirred for 12 hours under a nitrogen stream to allow the reaction to proceed. The obtained yellowish green solids were filtered, washed with tetrahydrofuran and then dried under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining the titled complex (Compound 2) (molecular weight: 468.22; 1.18 g; 2.52 mmol; yield: 90%).

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of [2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 3)

(1) Preparation of ligand: Preparation of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine)

[0094] Into a 300-ml flask, 50 ml of ethanol, 680 mg of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde (molecular weight: 135.12; 5 mmol) and 2.42 g of 2,4-dimethyl aniline (molecular weight: 121.18; 20 mmol) were charged and sufficiently stirred to form a homogeneous solution. To the obtained solution was added 0.3 ml of formic acid, and the resultant mixture was stirred for 12 hours to allow the reaction to proceed. The obtained light-yellow crystals were filtered, washed with ethanol and then dried under reduced pressure. As a result of ¹H-NMR measurement, it was confirmed that the crystals were titled 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 341.47; 0.67 g; 1.65 mmol; yield: 33%).

¹H-NMR [90 MHz, solvent: CDCl₃, standard: tetramethylsilane (δ0.00)]: δ2.35 (6H, 4-CH₃, s), δ2.40 (6H, 2-CH₃, s), δ6.9-7.2 (6H, benzene ring), δ7.92 (1H, p-position of pyridine ring, dd), δ8.32 (2H, m-position of pyridine ring, d), δ8.59 (2H, imine-H, s).

(2) Preparation of complex: Preparation of [2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 3)

[0095] Then, a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of the above obtained 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 341.47; 410 mg; 1.20 mmol) and a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 199 mg; 1.0 mmol) were charged into a 100-ml Schlenk tube and stirred for 12 hours under a nitrogen stream to allow the reaction to proceed. The obtained yellowish green solids were filtered, washed with tetrahydrofuran and then dried under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining the titled complex (Compound 2)

3) (molecular weight: 468.22; 440 mg; 0.94 mmol; yield: 94%).

EXAMPLE 4

5 Preparation of [2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,5-dimethylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 4)

(1) Preparation of ligand: Preparation of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,5-dimethylphenylimine)

10 [0096] Into a 300-ml flask, 50 ml of methanol, 680 mg of 2,6-pyridine dicarboxyaldehyde (molecular weight: 135.12; 5 mmol) and 2.42 g of 2,4-dimethylaniline (molecular weight: 121.18; 20 mmol) were charged and sufficiently stirred to form a homogeneous solution. To the obtained solution was added 0.3 ml of formic acid, and the resultant mixture was stirred for 12 hours to allow the reaction to proceed. The obtained light-yellow crystals were filtered, washed with methanol and then dried under reduced pressure. As a result of ¹H-NMR measurement, it was confirmed that the crystals were titled 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,5-dimethylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 341.47; 1.44 g; 4.22 mmol; yield: 84%).

¹H-NMR [90 MHz, solvent: CDCl₃, standard: tetramethylsilane (δ0.00)]: δ2.36 (6H, 2-CH₃, s), δ2.36 (6H, 5-CH₃, s), δ6.8-7.3 (6H, benzene ring), δ7.91 (1H, p-position of pyridine ring, dd), δ8.32 (2H, m-position of pyridine ring, d), δ8.58 (2H, imine-H, s).

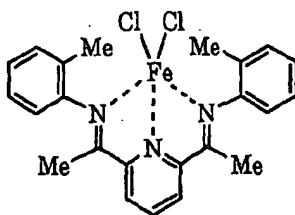
20 (2) Preparation of complex: Preparation of [2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,5-dimethylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 4)

25 [0097] Then, a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of the obtained 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(2,5-dimethylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 341.47; 1.0 g; 2.93 mmol) and a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 557 mg; 2.8 mmol) were charged into a 100-ml Schlenk tube and stirred for 12 hours under a nitrogen stream to allow the reaction to proceed. The obtained yellowish green solids were filtered, washed with tetrahydrofuran and then dried under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining the titled complex (Compound 4) (molecular weight: 468.22; 1.03 g; 2.2 mmol; yield: 79%).

30 COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of [2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2-methylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 61)

[0098]



45 Compound 61

(1) Preparation of ligand: Preparation of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2-methylphenylimine)

50 [0099] Into a 300-ml flask, 100 ml of ethanol, 1.63 g of 2,6-diacetylpyridine (molecular weight: 163.18; 10 mmol) and 4.29 g of 2-methyl aniline (molecular weight: 107.16; 40 mmol) were charged and sufficiently stirred to form a homogeneous solution. To the obtained solution was added 0.6 ml of formic acid, and the resultant mixture was stirred for 12 hours to allow the reaction to proceed. The reaction solution was allowed to stand at -78°C for one hour, thereby obtaining light-yellow crystals. The obtained light-yellow crystals were filtered, washed with methanol and then dried under reduced pressure. As a result of ¹H-NMR measurement, it was confirmed that the crystals were titled 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2-methylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 341.47; 780 mg; 2.28 mmol; yield: 23%).

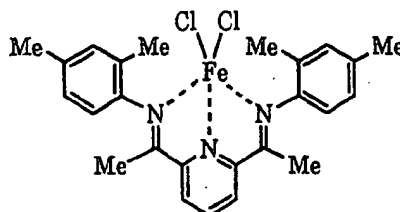
55 ¹H-NMR [90 MHz, solvent: CDCl₃, standard: tetramethylsilane (δ0.00)]: δ2.17 (6H, 2-CH₃, s), δ2.40 (6H, imine-CH₃, s), δ6.5-7.3 (8H, benzene ring), δ7.90 (1H, p-position of pyridine ring, dd), δ8.42 (2H, m-position of pyridine ring, d).

(2) Preparation of complex: Preparation of [2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2-methylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 61)

[0100] Then, a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of the obtained 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2-methylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 341.47; 780 mg; 2.28 mmol) and a tetrahydrofuran solution (30 ml) of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 400 mg; 2.0 mmol) were charged into a 100-ml Schlenk tube and stirred for 12 hours under a nitrogen stream to allow the reaction to proceed. The obtained bluish violet solids were filtered, washed with tetrahydrofuran and then dried under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining the titled complex (Compound 61) (molecular weight: 468.22; 930 mg; 2.0 mmol; yield: 100%).

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2

[0101] Preparation of [2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 62)



Compound 62

(1) Preparation of ligand: Preparation of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine)

[0102] Into a 300-ml flask, 100 ml of methanol, 1.63 g of 2,6-diacetylpyridine (molecular weight: 163.18; 10 mmol) and 4.84 g of 2,4-dimethylaniline (molecular weight: 121.18; 40 mmol) were charged and sufficiently stirred to form a homogeneous solution. To the solution was added 0.6 ml of formic acid, and the resultant mixture was stirred for 12 hours to allow the reaction to proceed. The reaction solution was allowed to stand at -78°C for one hour, thereby obtaining light-yellow crystals which were then filtered, washed with methanol and then dried under reduced pressure. As a result of $^1\text{H-NMR}$ measurement, it was confirmed that the crystals were titled 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 369.52; 1.60 g; 4.33 mmol; yield: 43%).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ [90 MHz, solvent: CDCl_3 , standard: tetramethylsilane ($\delta 0.00$): $\delta 2.10$ (6H, 2- CH_3 , s), $\delta 2.34$ (6H, 4- CH_3 , s), $\delta 2.34$ (6H, imine- CH_3 , s), $\delta 6.5$ -7.2 (6H, benzene ring), 67.87 (1H, p-position of pyridine ring, dd), $\delta 8.40$ (2H, m-position of pyridine ring, d)

(2) Preparation of complex: Preparation of [2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine)] iron dichloride complex (Compound 62)

[0103] Then, a tetrahydrofuran solution (40 ml) of the obtained 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(2,4-dimethylphenylimine) (molecular weight: 369.52; 1.0 g; 2.71 mmol) and a tetrahydrofuran solution (40 ml) of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 497 mg; 2.5 mmol) were charged into a 100-ml Schlenk tube and stirred for 12 hours under a nitrogen gas stream to allow the reaction to proceed. The obtained bluish violet solids were filtered, washed with tetrahydrofuran and then dried under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining the titled complex (Compound 62) (molecular weight: 496.27; 1.24 g; 2.5 mmol; yield: 100%).

EXAMPLE 5: Oligomerization of Ethylene

[0104] Into a 1-liter autoclave, 250 ml of toluene and 1.0 ml of a toluene solution of polymethylalumoxane (available from Toso Akzo Co., Ltd., concentration: 1 mmol/ml) were charged and then 0.5 ml of a 1- $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ toluene suspension of Compound 1 prepared in Example 1 was added to the autoclave. Further, 10 g of n-undecane as an internal standard was added to the autoclave, and the resultant mixture was heated to 50°C . After heating, while continuously feeding ethylene into the autoclave so as to maintain an inner pressure of the autoclave at 1.0 MPa, the reaction was conducted at 50°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, a 1-mol/liter sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to stop the reaction.

[0105] After completion of the reaction, the autoclave was depressurized, and the gaseous components were intro-

duced into a wet flow meter where a total volume thereof was measured. Then, the gaseous components were analyzed by gas chromatography to determine composition and quantities thereof. The reaction solution was analyzed by gas chromatography using n-undecane as internal standard to determine the quantity of α -olefins. The solid components were separated by filtration, dried at 120°C for 12 hours, and then subjected to quantitative analysis. As a result, it was confirmed that the total amount of the reaction products was 39 g. The oligomerization activity per unit weight of iron metal was 2,770 kg/g-Fe-h. The results of measurement of the composition and purity of the reaction products are shown in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. In the Tables, C_x represents a fraction having a carbon number of x; C₂₀⁺ represents a fraction having a carbon number of 20 or more; and the "heavy components" represent solid polymers obtained by the polymerization.

EXAMPLE 6

[0106] The same procedure as in Example 5 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 2 obtained in Example 2. The results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

EXAMPLE 7

[0107] The same procedure as in Example 5 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 3 obtained in Example 3. The results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

EXAMPLE 8

[0108] The same procedure as in Example 5 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 4 obtained in Example 4. The results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3

[0109] The same procedure as in Example 5 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 61 obtained in Comparative Example 1. The results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 4

[0110] The same procedure as in Example 5 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 62 obtained in Comparative Example 2. The results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

	Composition of Products					
	Examples				Comparative Examples	
	5	6	7	8	3	4
Total weight of products (g)	39	15	12	8	116	72
Activity (kg/g-Fe-hr)	2,770	1,080	850	550	8,290	5,180
Composition (wt%)						
C ₄	32.5	37.2	26.9	27.3	9.8	8.4
C ₆	24.5	25.5	22.2	22.0	10.2	9.2
C ₈	16.6	16.0	17.7	16.5	9.9	9.0
C ₁₀	10.0	8.5	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0
C ₁₂	6.2	4.8	7.4	6.7	7.0	6.9
C ₁₄	3.7	2.7	5.0	4.4	5.9	6.0
C ₁₆	2.2	1.6	3.3	3.0	5.1	5.2
C ₁₈	1.3	1.0	2.2	2.1	4.4	4.5
C ₂₀ ⁺	2.7	2.6	5.3	5.7	20.3	22.0
heavy components	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	19.4	20.7

Table 2

	Purity of Products					
	Examples				Comparative Examples	
	5	6	7	8	3	4
Purity (%)						
C ₁₄	96.05	96.57	97.20	97.21	96.55	96.33
C ₁₆	94.76	95.62	96.67	96.19	95.62	95.16
C ₁₈	94.37	94.70	96.24	95.30	94.95	94.69

EXAMPLE 9: Preparation of Compound 16

(1) Preparation of ligand precursor: 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine

[0111] A round-bottom two-neck flask equipped with a reflux condenser was charged with 12.2 g (91.5 ml) of AlCl₃, and the inner atmosphere of the flask was replaced with nitrogen. To the flask was added a benzene solution comprising 50 ml of benzene containing 6.12 g (30.0 mmol) of 2,6-pyridinedicarbonyl dichloride, and the resultant mixture was heated while stirring and refluxed for 5 hours. After allowing the obtained reaction mixture to stand for cooling, an aqueous NaHCO₃ solution was gradually added to deactivate AlCl₃. The reaction solution was extracted with toluene. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and then the solvent was distilled off. The obtained reaction product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1 by volume) to obtain 6.78 g of 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine as a ligand precursor (yield: 80%).

¹H-NMR, [270 MHz, solvent: CDCl₃, standard: chloroform (δ7.24)]; δ7.42 (4H, m-position of benzene ring, dd), δ7.57 (2H, p-position of benzene ring, dd), δ8.07-8.17 (5H, o-position of benzene ring and 4-position of pyridine ring, m), δ8.28 (2H, 3-position of pyridine ring, d)

(2) Preparation of ligand: 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine

[0112] A solution prepared by dissolving 0.50 g (4.7 mmol) of o-toluidine in 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF) was treated with 1.5 ml (2.4 mmol) of 1.6-mol/liter n-BuLi at -78°C to form a Li salt of o-toluidine. The obtained reaction solution was heated to room temperature and then slowly dropped to a THF solution (10 ml) containing 0.20 g (0.67 mmol) of 2,6-dibenzoyl pyridine. After stirring the resultant mixture for 30 minutes, excessive Li salt was deactivated with methanol, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The reaction product was then mixed with distilled water and toluene, and the solvent was distilled off from the organic phase. Further, the product was heated to 100°C under reduced pressure (1 mmHg) to remove the excessive toluidine, to obtain 0.32 g of 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine as a ligand (yield: 50%).

(3) Preparation of iron complex (Compound 16)

[0113] A methanol solution containing an excess amount of FeCl₂(H₂O)₄ was added to a dichloromethane solution of the above ligand. It was confirmed that the aimed complex was produced immediately after the addition, and the reaction solution was colored dark blue. After distilling off the solvents, the residue was extracted with dichloromethane to obtain the iron complex (Compound 16).

EXAMPLE 10: Oligomerization of Ethylene

[0114] Into a 1-liter autoclave, 250 ml of toluene and 2.0 ml of a toluene solution of polymethylalumoxane (available from Toso Akzo Co., Ltd., concentration: 1 mmol/ml) were charged and then 0.5 ml of a 1-μmol/ml toluene suspension of Compound 16 was added to the autoclave. Further, 10 g of n-undecane as an internal standard was added to the autoclave, and the resultant mixture was heated to 50°C. After heating, while continuously feeding ethylene into the autoclave so as to maintain an inner pressure of the autoclave at 1.0 MPa, the reaction was conducted at 50°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, a 1-mol/liter sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to stop the reaction.

[0115] After completion of the reaction, the autoclave was depressurized, and the gaseous components were introduced into a wet flow meter where a total volume thereof was measured. Then, the gaseous components were analyzed by gas chromatography to determine composition and quantities thereof. The reaction solution was also analyzed by

gas chromatography using n-undecane as internal standard to determine a quantity of α -olefins. The solid components were separated by filtration, dried at 120°C for 12 hours, and then subjected to quantitative analysis. As a result, it was confirmed that a total amount of the reaction product was 69 g. The oligomerization activity per unit weight of iron metal was 4,900 kg/g-Fe-hr. The results of measurement of the composition and purity of the reaction products are shown in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. In the Tables, C_x represents a fraction having a carbon number of x; C₂₀⁺ represents a fraction having a carbon number of 20 or more; and the "heavy components" represent solid polymers obtained by the polymerization.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 5

[0116] The same procedure as in Example 10 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 61. The results are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 11: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 16)

[0117] The same procedure as in Example 10 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted at 70°C instead of 50°C. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 12: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 16)

[0118] The same procedure as in Example 10 was repeated except that the toluene solution of polymethylalumoxane was added in an amount of 4.0 ml instead of 2.0 ml, and the reaction was conducted at a temperature of 90°C instead of 50°C. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 13: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 16)

[0119] The same procedure as in Example 10 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted under a pressure of 3.5 MPa instead of 1.0 MPa. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 14: Preparation of Compound 63

(1) Preparation of ligand precursor: 2,6-di(2,5-xyloyl)pyridine

[0120] The same procedure as in Example 9(1) was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using a p-xylene solution instead of the benzene solution. As a result, 10.1 g of 2,6-di(2,5-xyloyl)pyridine as a ligand precursor were obtained (yield: 98%).

¹H-NMR [270 MHz, solvent: CDCl₃, standard: chloroform (δ 7.24)]: δ 2.16 (6H, CH₃, s), δ 2.21 (6H, CH₃, s), δ 6.69-7.20 (6H, benzene ring, m), δ 8.09 (1H, 4-position of pyridine ring, t), δ 8.26 (2H, 3-position of pyridine ring, d).

(2) Preparation of ligand: 2,6-di(2,5-xyloyl)pyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine

[0121] Into a solution of 1.03 g (3.0 mmol) of 2,6-di(2,5-xyloyl)pyridine prepared in the step (1) dissolved in 20 ml of methanol, 1.6 ml of o-toluidine (15.0 mmol) and several droplets of formic acid were added to initiate the reaction. After stirring the reaction solution over night, the precipitated solids were filtered out and washed with 5 ml of methanol three times, thereby obtaining 2,6-di(2,5-xyloyl)pyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine as the titled ligand (yield: 30%).

¹H-NMR [270 MHz, solvent: CDCl₃, standard: chloroform (δ 7.24)]: δ 1.68 (6H, CH₃, s), δ 2.08 (6H, CH₃, s), δ 2.29 (6H, CH₃, s), δ 6.32-7.11 (14H, benzene ring, m), δ 7.95 (1H, 4-position of pyridine ring, t), δ 8.42 (2H, 3-position of pyridine ring, d).

(3) Preparation of iron complex (Compound 63)

[0122] The same procedure as in Example 9(3) was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using 2,6-di(2,5-xyloyl)pyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine prepared in the step (2) instead of 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine. As a result, the titled iron complex (Compound 63) was produced nearly quantitatively.

EXAMPLE 15: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 63)

[0123] The same procedure as in Example 10 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Com-

pound 63 prepared in Example 14 instead of Compound 16 and using a toluene solution of polymethyl alumoxane 4.0 ml instead of 2.0 ml. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 16: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 63)

[0124] The same procedure as in Example 15 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted at 70°C instead of 50°C. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 17: Preparation of Compound 64

(1) Preparation of ligand precursor: 2,6-di(2,4,6-mesityloyl)pyridine

[0125] The same procedure as in Example 9(1) was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using a p-xylene solution instead of the benzene solution. As a result, 7.1 g of 2,6-di(2,4,6-mesityloyl)pyridine as a ligand precursor were obtained (yield: 64%).

¹H-NMR [270 MHz, solvent: CDCl₃, standard: chloroform (δ 7.24)]:

δ 1.81 (6H, CH₃, s), δ 1.98 (6H, CH₃, s), δ 2.31 (6H, CH₃, s), δ 6.62 (2H, benzene ring, s), δ 6.73 (2H, benzene ring, s), δ 8.02-8.28 (3H, pyridine ring, m)

(2) Preparation of ligand: 2,6-di(2,4,6-mesityloyl)pyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine

[0126] The same procedure as in Example 9(2) was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using 2,6-di(2,4,6-mesityloyl)pyridine prepared in the step (1) instead of 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine. As a result, 2,6-di(2,4,6-mesityloyl)pyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine as a ligand was obtained (yield: 65%).

(3) Preparation of iron complex (Compound 64)

[0127] The same procedure as in Example 9(3) was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using 2,6-di(2,4,6-mesityloyl)pyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine prepared in the step (2) instead of 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine. As a result, the titled iron complex (Compound 64) was produced nearly quantitatively.

EXAMPLE 18: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 64)

[0128] The same procedure as in Example 15 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 64 prepared in Example 17 instead of Compound 63. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 19: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 64)

[0129] The same procedure as in Example 18 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted at 70°C instead of 50°C. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 20: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 64)

[0130] The same procedure as in Example 18 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted at 90°C for 20 minutes instead of at 50°C for 30 minutes. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

EXAMPLE 21: Preparation of Compound 65

(1) Preparation of ligand: 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine-di(2-methyl-4-fluorophenyl)imine

[0131] The same procedure as in Example 14(2) was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using 0.86 g (3.0 mmol) of 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine prepared in Example 9(1) instead of 1.03 g (3.0 mmol) of 2,6-di(2,5-xyloyl)pyridine and using 1.7 ml (15.0 mmol) of 4-fluoro-2-methylaniline instead of o-toluidine. As a result, 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine-di(2-methyl-4-fluorophenyl)imine as the titled ligand was obtained (yield: 65%).

(2) Preparation of iron complex (Compound 65)

[0132] The same procedure as in Example 9(3) was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine-di(2-methyl-4-fluorophenyl)imine prepared in the step (1) instead of 2,6-dibenzoylpyridine-di(2-methylphenyl)imine. As a result, the titled iron complex (Compound 65) was produced nearly quantitatively.

EXAMPLE 22: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 65)

[0133] The same procedure as in Example 15 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 65 prepared in Example 21 instead of Compound 64. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 6: Oligomerization of Ethylene (Compound 61)

[0134] The same procedure as in Comparative Example 5 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted under a pressure of 3.5 MPa instead of 1.0 MPa. The results of the analysis of α -olefin distribution and purity are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3 Composition of Products

	Examples					
	10	11	12	13	15	16
Total weight of products (g)	69	81	47	77	58	20
Activity (kg/g-Fe·hr)	4,900	5,810	3,840	5,480	4,170	1,420
Composition (wt%)						
C ₄	20.8	23.8	28.1	25.9	22.0	24.5
C ₆	19.2	20.9	22.7	21.8	19.8	21.1
C ₈	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.6	15.9	16.4
C ₁₀	12.1	12.1	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.4
C ₁₂	9.0	8.3	7.1	7.5	8.4	8.0
C ₁₄	6.5	5.6	4.5	5.1	6.0	5.4
C ₁₆	4.7	3.9	2.8	3.5	4.3	3.7
C ₁₈	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.3	2.6
C ₂₀ ⁺	8.2	5.7	4.8	5.1	7.7	5.1
heavy components	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.8

Table 3 (Contd.)

	Examples				Comparative Examples	
	18	19	20	22	5	6
Total weight of products (g)	38	15	6.7	31	116	101
Activity (kg/g-Fe·hr)	2,750	1,050	720	2,190	8,290	7,261
Composition (wt%)						
C ₄	21.3	24.3	28.1	19.3	9.8	20.1
C ₆	19.4	21.0	22.6	18.2	10.2	17.9
C ₈	15.8	16.5	16.3	14.5	9.9	14.6
C ₁₀	11.8	11.4	10.6	12.7	8.0	10.3
C ₁₂	8.6	8.1	7.2	9.4	7.0	7.4
C ₁₄	6.2	5.5	4.4	6.4	5.9	5.4
C ₁₆	4.5	3.7	2.8	4.8	5.1	4.0
C ₁₈	3.5	2.7	1.9	3.9	4.4	3.2
C ₂₀ ⁺	8.0	5.4	3.0	9.5	20.3	8.9
heavy components	0.9	1.4	3.1	1.3	19.4	8.2

Table 4 Purity of Products

	Examples					
	10	11	12	13	15	16
Purity (%)						
C ₁₄	88.27	85.23	86.39	92.54	95.35	95.90
C ₁₆	88.33	84.55	85.20	87.59	93.91	95.43
C ₁₈	86.12	82.08	84.27	86.65	89.42	94.01

Table 4 (Contd.)

	Examples				Comparative Examples	
	18	19	20	22	5	6
Purity (%)						
C ₁₄	96.19	96.71	96.80	88.05	96.55	95.54
C ₁₆	94.77	96.35	96.51	86.62	95.62	94.52
C ₁₈	94.52	95.84	95.22	85.49	94.95	94.16

EXAMPLE 23

Preparation of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (Compound 49)

(1) First Step (Imination)

[0135] To 2,6-diacetylpyridine (molecular weight: 163.18; 490 mg; 3.00 mmol) placed in a 20-ml round bottom flask, 5 ml of methanol was added and the mixture was stirred. The flask was further added with 4-fluoro-2-toluidine (molecular

weight: 125.15; density: 1.126; 1.67 ml; 15.0 mmol) and then with five drops of formic acid. After ten and several minutes, the precipitation of crystals was initiated. After 1.5 hours of the reaction, the solids were separated from the supernatant liquid by filtration and washed with methanol to obtain 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) as a ligand (molecular weight: 377.44; 788 mg; 2.09 mmol; yield: 69.5%).

[0136] The ^1H -NMR chart of the ligand (90 MHz; solvent: CDCl_3 ; standard: tetramethylsilane (δ 0.00)) is shown in Fig. 1 as the NMR chart No.1.

(2) Second Step (Preparation of iron complex)

[0137] Into a 50-ml Schlenk tube, iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 298 mg; 1.50 mmol) was charged and then 10 ml of THF (tetrahydrofuran) was added to the tube to dissolve the iron chloride. Separately, the above 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) (formula weight: 377.44; 585 mg; 1.55 mmol) was dissolved into 10 ml of THF in a 50-ml Schlenk tube. Next, the THF solution of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) was added to the THF solution of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate through a cannula. The cannula was washed with 10 ml of THF, and the washing was added to the mixture. The reaction proceeded immediately, thereby precipitating dark violet crystals. After one hour, the solids were separated from the supernatant liquid by filtration, washed with 15 ml of diethyl ether twice and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain violet crystals of titled 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (molecular weight: 504.19; 645 mg; 1.28 mmol; yield: 85.5%).

EXAMPLE 24

Preparation of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (Compound 50)

(1) First Step (Imination)

[0138] To 2,6-diacetyl pyridine (molecular weight: 163.18; 490 mg; 3.00 mmol) in a 20-ml round bottom flask, 5 ml of methanol was added and the mixture was stirred. The flask was further added with 5-fluoro-2-toluidine (molecular weight: 125.15; 1,877 mg; 15.0 mmol) and then with five drops of formic acid. After performing the reaction over night, the reaction solution was cooled to -78°C to precipitate crystals. The solids were separated from the supernatant liquid by filtration, washed with 5 ml of hexane and 5 ml of methanol and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain titled 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) as a ligand (formula weight: 377.44; 643 mg; 1.68 mmol; yield: 55.9%).

[0139] The ^1H -NMR chart of the ligand (90 MHz; solvent: CDCl_3 ; standard: tetramethylsilane (δ 0.00)) is shown in Fig. 2 as the NMR chart No.2.

(2) Second Step (Preparation of iron complex)

[0140] Iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 298 mg; 1.50 mmol) was charged into a 50-ml Schlenk tube, and then 10 ml of THF (tetrahydrofuran) was added to the tube to dissolve the iron chloride. Separately, the above 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) (molecular weight: 377.44; 585 mg; 1.55 mmol) was dissolved into 10 ml of THF in a 50-ml Schlenk tube. Next, the THF solution of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) was added to the THF solution of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate through a cannula. The cannula was washed with 10 ml of THF, and the washing was added to the mixture. The reaction proceeded immediately, thereby precipitating dark violet crystals. After 40 minutes, the crystals were separated from the supernatant liquid by filtration, washed with 15 ml of diethyl ether twice and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain violet crystals of titled 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (molecular weight: 504.19; 719 mg; 1.43 mmol; yield: 95.2%).

EXAMPLE 25

Preparation of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (Compound 51)

(1) First Step (Imination)

[0141] To 2,6-diacetylpyridine (molecular weight: 163.18; 490 mg; 3.00 mmol) in a 20-ml round bottom flask, 5 ml of methanol was added and the mixture was stirred. The flask was further added with 3-fluoro-2-toluidine (molecular weight: 125.15; density: 1.093; 1.72 ml; 15.0 mmol) and then with five drops of formic acid. After performing the reaction over night, the reaction solution was cooled to -78°C to precipitate crystals. The obtained solids were separated from the supernatant liquid by filtration, washed with 5 ml of hexane and 5 ml of methanol and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) ligand (molecular weight: 377.44; 967 mg; 2.56 mmol;

yield: 85.3%).

[0142] The ¹H-NMR chart of the ligand (90 MHz; solvent: CDCl₃; standard: tetramethylsilane (δ0.00)) is shown in Fig. 3 as the NMR chart No.3.

5 (2) Second Step (Preparation of iron complex)

[0143] Iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 298 mg; 1.50 mmol) was charged into a 50-ml Schlenk tube, and then 10 ml of THF (tetrahydrofuran) was added to the tube to dissolve the iron chloride. Separately, the above 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) (molecular weight: 377.44; 585 mg; 1.55 mmol) was dissolved into 10 ml of THF in a 50-ml Schlenk tube. Next, the THF solution of 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) was added to the THF solution of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate through a cannula. The cannula was washed with 10 ml of THF, and the washing was added to the mixture. The reaction proceeded immediately, thereby precipitating dark violet crystals. After 40 minutes, the solids were separated from the supernatant liquid by filtration, washed with 15 ml of diethyl ether twice and then dried under reduced pressure to obtain violet crystals of titled 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (molecular weight: 504.19; 619 mg; 1.22 mmol; yield: 81.9%).

EXAMPLE 26

Preparation of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (Compound 52)

20 (1) First Step (Imination)

[0144] To 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde (molecular weight: 135.12; 490 mg; 3.63 mmol) in a 20-ml round bottom flask, 20 ml of methanol was added and the mixture was stirred. The flask was further added with 4-fluoro-2-toluidine (molecular weight: 125.15; density: 1.126; 1.67 ml; 15.0 mmol) and then with five drops of formic acid. After ten and several minutes, the precipitation of crystals was initiated. After performing the reaction for 2 hours, the solids were separated from the supernatant liquid by filtration, washed with 5 ml of methanol three times to obtain 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) ligand (molecular weight: 349.38; 1,238 mg; 3.54 mmol; yield: 97.7%).

[0145] The ¹H-NMR chart of the ligand (270 MHz; solvent: CDCl₃; standard: chloroform (δ7.24)) is shown in Fig. 4 as the NMR chart No.4.

30 (2) Second Step (Preparation of iron complex)

[0146] Iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 310 mg; 1.56 mmol) was charged into a 50-ml Schlenk tube, and then 10 ml of THF (tetrahydrofuran) was added to the tube to dissolve the iron chloride. Separately, the above 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) (molecular weight: 349.38; 557 mg; 1.59 mmol) was dissolved into 10 ml of THF in a 50-ml Schlenk tube. Next, the THF solution of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) was added to the THF solution of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate through a cannula. The cannula was washed with 10 ml of THF, and the washing was added to the mixture. The reaction proceeded immediately, thereby precipitating dark violet crystals. After performing the reaction over night, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure to reduce the volume of the reaction solution to 20 ml. The solids were separated from a supernatant liquid by filtration and dried under reduced pressure to obtain violet crystals of titled 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(4-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (molecular weight: 476.13; 460 mg; 0.97 mmol; yield: 62.9%).

45 EXAMPLE 27

Preparation of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (Compound 53)

50 (1) First Step (Imination)

[0147] To 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde (molecular weight: 135.12; 490 mg; 3.63 mmol) in a 20-ml round bottom flask, 20 ml of methanol was added and then the mixture was stirred. The flask was further added with 5-fluoro-2-toluidine (molecular weight: 125.15; 1,877 mg; 15.0 mmol) and then with five drops of formic acid. After ten and several minutes, the precipitation of crystals was initiated. After performing the reaction for 2 hours, the solids were separated from the supernatant liquid by filtration, washed with 5 ml of methanol three times to obtain 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) ligand (molecular weight: 349.38; 415 mg; 1.18 mmol; yield: 32.8%).

[0148] The ¹H-NMR chart of the ligand (270 MHz; solvent: CDCl₃; standard: chloroform (δ7.24)) is shown in Fig. 5 as the NMR chart No.5.

(2) Second Step (Preparation of iron complex)

[0149] Iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 190 mg; 0.96 mmol) was charged into a 50-ml Schlenk tube, and then 10 ml of THF (tetrahydrofuran) was added to the tube to dissolve the iron chloride. Separately, the above 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) (formula weight: 349.38; 366 mg; 1.04 mmol) was dissolved into 10 ml of THF in a 50-ml Schlenk tube. Next, the THF solution of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) was added to the THF solution of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate through a cannula. The cannula was washed with 10 ml of THF, and the washing was added to the mixture. The reaction proceeded immediately, thereby precipitating dark violet crystals. After performing the reaction over night, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure to reduce the volume of the reaction solution to 20 ml. The solids were separated from a supernatant liquid by filtration and dried under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining violet crystals of titled 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(5-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (molecular weight: 476.13; 270 mg; 0.57 mmol; yield: 59.3%).

EXAMPLE 28

Preparation of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (Compound 54)

(1) First Step (Imination)

[0150] To 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde (molecular weight: 135.12; 490 mg; 3.63 mmol) in a 20-ml round bottom flask, 20 ml of methanol was added and then the mixture was stirred. The flask was further added with 3-fluoro-2-toluidine (molecular weight: 125.15; density: 1.093; 1.72 ml; 15.0 mmol) and then with five drops of formic acid. After ten and several minutes, the precipitation of crystals was initiated. After performing the reaction for 2 hours, the solids were separated from a supernatant liquid by filtration, washed with 5 ml of methanol three times to obtain 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) ligand (molecular weight: 349.38; 1,074 mg; 3.07 mmol; yield: 84.8%).

[0151] The ¹H-NMR chart of the ligand (270 MHz; solvent: CDCl₃; standard: chloroform (δ7.24)) is shown in Fig. 6 as the NMR chart No.6.

(2) Second Step (Preparation of iron complex)

[0152] Iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate (formula weight: 198.81; 190 mg; 0.96 mmol) was charged into a 50-ml Schlenk tube, and then 10 ml of THF (tetrahydrofuran) was added to the tube to dissolve the iron chloride. Separately, the above 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) (formula weight: 349.38; 547 mg; 1.57 mmol) was dissolved into 10 ml of THF in a 50-ml Schlenk tube. Next, the THF solution of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) was added to the THF solution of iron (II) chloride tetrahydrate through a cannula. The cannula was washed with 10 ml of THF, and the washing was added to the mixture. The reaction proceeded immediately, thereby precipitating dark violet crystals. After performing the reaction over night, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure to reduce the volume of the reaction solution to 20 ml. The solids was separated from a supernatant liquid by filtration and dried under reduced pressure, thereby obtaining violet crystals of titled 2,6-pyridinedicarboxyaldehyde-bis(3-fluoro-2-tolylimine) iron dichloride complex (molecular weight: 476.13; 488 mg; 1.02 mmol; yield: 66.8%).

EXAMPLE 29: Oligomerization of Ethylene

[0153] Into a 1-liter autoclave, 250 ml of toluene and 1.0 ml of a toluene solution of polymethylalumoxane (available from Toso Akzo Co., Ltd., concentration: 1 mmol/ml) were charged and then 0.5 ml of a 1-μmol/ml toluene suspension of Compound 49 prepared in Example 23 was added to the autoclave. Further, 10 g of n-undecane as an internal standard was added to the autoclave, and the resultant mixture was heated to 50°C. After heating, while continuously feeding ethylene into the autoclave so as to maintain an inner pressure of the autoclave at 1.0 MPa, the reaction was conducted at 50°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, a 1-mol/liter sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to stop the reaction.

[0154] After completion of the reaction, the autoclave was depressurized, and the gaseous components were passed into a wet flow meter where the total volume thereof was measured. Then, the gaseous components were analyzed by gas chromatography to determine composition and quantities thereof. The reaction solution was also analyzed by gas chromatography using n-undecane as internal standard to determine the quantity of α-olefins. The solid components were separated by filtration, dried at 120°C for 12 hours, and then subjected to quantitative analysis. As a result, it was confirmed that the total weight of the reaction product was 205 g. The oligomerization activity per unit weight of iron metal was 14,700 kg/g-Fe-hr. The composition and purity of the reaction product were measured by the same analyzing method as described above. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6. In the Tables, Cx represents a fraction

having a carbon number of x ; C_{20}^{+} represents a fraction having a carbon number of 20 or more; and the "heavy components" represent solid polymers obtained by the polymerization.

EXAMPLE 30

[0155] The same procedure as in Example 29 was repeated except that the reaction conducted using Compound 50 prepared in Example 24. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

EXAMPLE 31

[0156] The same procedure as in Example 29 was repeated except that the reaction conducted using Compound 51 prepared in Example 25. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

EXAMPLE 32

[0157] Into a 1-liter autoclave, 250 ml of cyclohexane and 1.0 ml of a cyclohexane solution of polymethylalumoxane (obtained by replacing the solvent of the toluene solution of polymethylalumoxane available from Toso Akzo Co., Ltd., with cyclohexane; concentration: 1 mmol/ml) were charged and then 0.5 ml of a 1- μ mol/ml cyclohexane suspension of Compound 50 prepared in Example 24 was added to the autoclave. Further, 10 g of n-undecane as an internal standard was added to the autoclave, and the resultant mixture was heated to 50°C. After heating, while continuously feeding ethylene into the autoclave so as to maintain an inner pressure of the autoclave at 1.0 MPa, the reaction was conducted at 50°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, a 1-mol/liter sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to stop the reaction.

[0158] After completion of the reaction, the autoclave was depressurized, and the gaseous components were passed into a wet flow meter where the total volume thereof was measured. Then, the gaseous components were analyzed by gas chromatography to determine composition and quantities thereof. The reaction solution was also analyzed by gas chromatography using n-undecane as internal standard to determine a quantity of α -olefins. The solid components were separated by filtration, dried at 120°C for 12 hours, and then subjected to quantitative analysis. As a result, it was confirmed that the total weight of the reaction product was 151 g. The oligomerization activity per unit weight of iron metal was 10,800 kg/g-Fe-hr. The composition and purity of the reaction product were measured by the same analyzing method as described above. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 7

[0159] The same procedure as in Example 29 was repeated except that the reaction was conducted by using Compound 61 prepared in Comparative Example 1. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

EXAMPLE 33

[0160] Into a 1-liter autoclave, 250 ml of cyclohexane and 0.6 ml of a toluene solution of tetraisobutyl dialuminoxane (available from Aldrich Co., Ltd., 0.18 mmol in terms of aluminoxane) were charged and then 0.4 ml of a 1- μ mol/0.1 ml toluene suspension of Compound 49 prepared in Example 23 was added to the autoclave. Further, 10 g of n-undecane as an internal standard was added to the autoclave, and the resultant mixture was heated to 50°C. After heating, while continuously feeding ethylene into the autoclave so as to maintain an inner pressure of the autoclave at 1.0 MPa, the reaction was conducted at 50°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, a 1-mol/liter sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to stop the reaction. After completion of the reaction, the autoclave was depressurized to obtain a reaction solution. The reaction solution was analyzed by gas chromatography using n-undecane as internal standard to determine the quantity of α -olefins. The solid components were separated by filtration, dried at 120°C for 12 hours, and then subjected to quantitative analysis. As a result, it was confirmed that the total weight of the reaction product was 116.5 g. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

EXAMPLE 34

(1) Preparation of clays

[0161] After charging 2g of organic clay S-BEN (phyllosilicates; available from Kunimine Kogyo Co., Ltd.) into a Schlenk tube, and the tube was evacuated in vacuo and the atmosphere was replaced with nitrogen. Then, 40 ml of toluene was added to the clay to form a suspension. To the suspension was then added 3.33 ml of a toluene solution

of tetraisobutyl dialuminoxane (available from Aldrich Co., Ltd.; 0.3 mmol/ml), and the resultant mixture was stirred at 100°C for one hour. The mixture was further mixed with 60 ml of toluene, and then allowed to stand. After the supernatant liquid was decanted off, the precipitate was added with toluene so as to adjust the total volume to 100 ml.

5 (2) Preparation of catalyst

[0162] To 8 ml of the clay solution prepared in the step (1) (containing 160 mg of clay), 0.2 ml of a 1- μ mol/0.1ml toluene suspension of Compound 50 prepared in Example 24 was added. The resultant mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours by a magnetic stirrer.

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(3) Oligomerization of Ethylene

[0163] Into a 1-liter autoclave, 250 ml of cyclohexane and 3 ml of a toluene solution of tetraisobutyl dialuminoxane (available from Aldrich Co., Ltd.; 0.9 mmol in terms of aluminosiloxane) were charged and then a whole amount of the catalyst solution prepared in the step (2) was added to the autoclave. Further, 10 g of n-undecane as an internal standard was added to the autoclave, and the resultant mixture was heated to 50°C. After heating, while continuously feeding ethylene into the autoclave so as to maintain an inner pressure of the autoclave at 1.0 MPa, the reaction was conducted at 50°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, a 1-mol/liter sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to stop the reaction. After completion of the reaction, the autoclave was depressurized to obtain a reaction solution. The reaction solution was analyzed by gas chromatography using n-undecane as internal standard to determine the quantity of α -olefins. The solid components were separated by filtration, dried at 120°C for 12 hours, and then subjected to quantitative analysis. As a result, it was confirmed that the total weight of the reaction product was 101.3 g. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

25 EXAMPLE 35

(1) Preparation of clays

[0164] After charging 2g of organic clay S-BEN (phyllosilicates; available from Kunimine Kogyo Co., Ltd.) into a Schlenk tube, the tube was evacuated in vacuo and the atmosphere was replaced with nitrogen. Then, 40 ml of toluene was added to the clay to form a suspension. To the suspension was then added 3.33 ml of a toluene solution of tetraisobutyl dialuminoxane (available from Aldrich Co., Ltd.; 0.3 mmol/ml), and the resultant mixture was stirred at 100°C for one hour. The mixture was further added with 60 ml of toluene, and then allowed to stand. After the supernatant liquid was decanted off, the precipitate was added with toluene so as to adjust the total volume to 100 ml.

35

(2) Preparation of catalyst

[0165] To 8 ml of the clay solution prepared in the step (1) (containing 160 mg of clay), was added 0.2 ml of a 1- μ mol/0.1ml toluene suspension of Compound 50 prepared in Example 24. The resultant mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours by a magnetic stirrer.

40

(3) Oligomerization of Ethylene

[0166] Into a 1-liter autoclave, 250 ml of toluene and 3 ml of a toluene solution of tetraisobutyl dialuminoxane (available from Aldrich Co., Ltd.; 0.9 mmol in terms of aluminosiloxane) were charged and then a whole amount of the catalyst solution prepared in the step (2) was added to the autoclave. Further, 10 g of n-undecane as an internal standard was added to the autoclave, and the resultant mixture was heated to 50°C. After heating, while continuously feeding ethylene into the autoclave so as to maintain an inner pressure of the autoclave at 1.0 MPa, the reaction was conducted at 50°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, a 1-mol/liter sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was added to stop the reaction. After completion of the reaction, the autoclave was depressurized to obtain a reaction solution. The reaction solution was analyzed by gas chromatography using n-undecane as internal standard to determine the quantity of α -olefins. The solid components were separated by filtration, dried at 120°C for 12 hours, and then subjected to quantitative analysis. As a result, it was confirmed that the total weight of the reaction product was 114.3 g. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

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Table 5 Composition of Products

	Examples			
	29	30	31	32
Total weight of products (g)	205	183	233	151
Activity (kg/g-Fe·hr)	14,700	13,100	17,000	10,800
Composition (wt%)				
C ₄	9.5	14.9	9.9	15.4
C ₆	9.9	14.5	10.2	14.5
C ₈	9.5	12.8	9.6	12.5
C ₁₀	7.8	10.1	7.7	9.3
C ₁₂	6.6	7.9	6.4	7.1
C ₁₄	5.6	6.2	5.4	5.4
C ₁₆	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.2
C ₁₈	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.5
C ₂₀ ⁺	20.1	13.7	20.2	11.2
heavy components	22.2	11.3	21.8	16.8

Table 5 (Contd.)

	Examples			Comparative
	33	34	35	Examples 7
Total weight of products (g)	116.5	101.3	114.3	116
Activity (kg/g-Fe·hr)	1,043	1,814	2,046	8,290
Composition (wt%)				
C ₄	24.2	20.3	22.2	9.8
C ₆	20.9	18.2	19.5	10.2
C ₈	16.4	14.7	15.6	9.9
C ₁₀	11.2	10.6	10.8	8.0
C ₁₂	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.0
C ₁₄	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9
C ₁₆	3.9	4.0	4.0	5.1
C ₁₈	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.4
C ₂₀ ⁺	6.9	11.4	9.9	20.3
heavy components	0.4	4.5	1.7	19.4

Table 6 Purity of Products

	Examples			
	29	30	31	32
Purity (%)				
C ₁₄	96.04	94.24	95.40	91.75
C ₁₆	95.21	92.81	94.70	90.77
C ₁₈	94.75	92.04	93.97	89.92

Table 6 (Contd.)

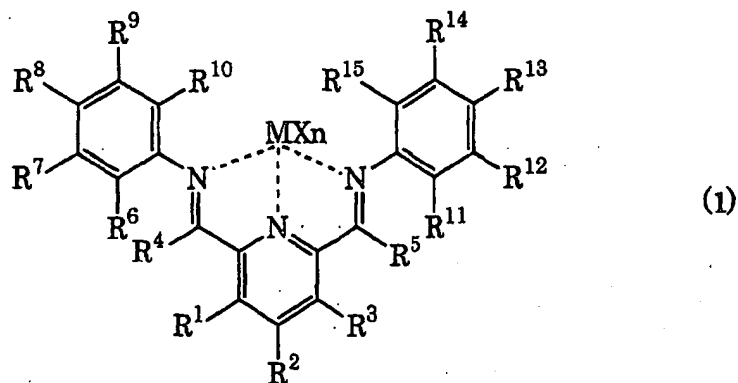
	Examples			Comparative
	33	34	35	Examples
				7
Purity (%)				
C ₁₄	94.29	98.59	98.76	96.55
C ₁₆	92.79	98.55	98.71	95.62
C ₁₈	91.49	98.58	98.59	94.95

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0167] The catalyst comprising the transition metal compound of the present invention containing a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table, exhibits a high ethylene-oligomerization activity, and being capable producing α -olefins from ethylene with less amounts of by-products such as heavy components or waxes with low costs.

Claims

1. A transition metal compound represented by the general formula (1):

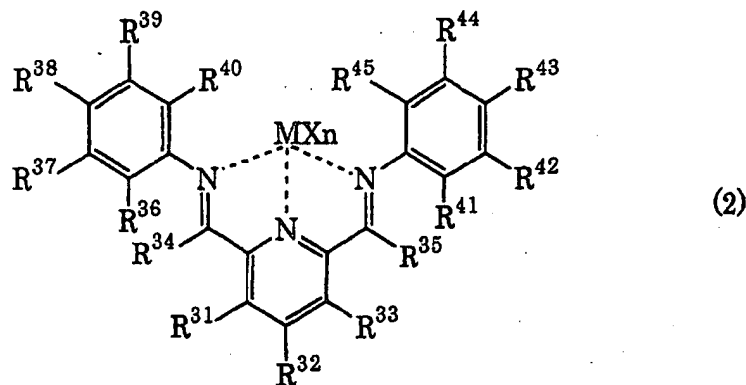


wherein M is a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table; R¹ to R³ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group, a C₁-C₂₀ halogenated hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group, and may be bonded to each other to form a ring; R⁴ and R⁵ are a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R⁴ and

R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, aryl or substituted aryl; R^6 to R^{15} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group with the proviso that at least one of R^6 and R^{10} or at least one of R^{11} and R^{15} is a hydrogen atom, and R^6 to R^{15} may be bonded to each other to form a ring; X is a covalent or ionic bonding group, and when a plurality of X groups are present, these groups may be the same or different; and n is a valence of M.

2. The transition metal compound according to Claim 1, wherein the transition metal M is iron or cobalt.

3. A transition metal compound represented by the general formula (2):



wherein M is a transition metal selected from the group consisting of elements of Groups 8 to 10 of the Periodic Table; R^{31} to R^{33} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group, a C_1 - C_{20} halogenated hydrocarbon group or a hetero atom-containing group; R^{34} and R^{35} are independently a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group; R^{40} and R^{45} are a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group; R^{36} and R^{41} are a hydrogen atom; R^{37} to R^{39} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R^{37} to R^{39} represents a halogen atom; R^{42} to R^{44} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbon group with the proviso that at least one of R^{42} to R^{44} represents a halogen atom; R^{31} to R^{35} or R^{36} to R^{45} may be bonded to each other to form a ring; X is a covalent or ionic bonding group, and when a plurality of X groups are present, these groups may be the same or different; and n is a valence of M.

4. The transition metal compound according to Claim 3, wherein the halogen atom is fluorine.

5. The transition metal compound according to Claim 3 or Claim 4, wherein R^{37} and R^{42} are fluorine.

6. The transition metal compound according to any one of Claims 3 to 5, wherein R^{40} and R^{45} are methyl.

7. The transition metal compound according to any one of Claims 3 to 6, wherein the transition metal M is iron or cobalt.

8. A catalyst for the production of α -olefins, comprising:

(A) the transition metal compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 7; and

(B) at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an organoaluminum compound (B-1), an ionic compound (B-2) capable of converting the transition metal compound into a cationic transition metal compound, a Lewis acid (B-3), and clay, clay mineral and an ion-exchangeable layer compound (B-4).

9. A catalyst for the production of α -olefins, comprising:

(A) the transition metal compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 7;

(B) at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an organoaluminum compound (B-1), an ionic compound (B-2) capable of converting the transition metal compound into a cationic transition metal compound, a Lewis acid (B-3), and clay, clay mineral and an ion-exchangeable layer compound (B-4); and

(C) an organometallic compound.

10. The catalyst according to Claim 8 or Claim 9, wherein the component (B) is alkyl aluminoxane.

5 11. The catalyst according to Claim 8 or Claim 9, wherein the component (B) is tetraisobutyl dialuminoxane.

12. The catalyst according to Claim 8 or Claim 9, wherein the component (B) is a boron compound.

10 13. The catalyst according to Claim 8 or Claim 9, wherein the component (B) is phyllosilicate mineral.

14. A process for the production of α -olefins, comprising a step of polymerizing ethylene in the presence of the catalyst according to any one of Claims 8 to 13.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP00/05913

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int.Cl.⁷ C07D213/53, C08F4/70, C08F10/00//C07F15/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Int.Cl.⁷ C07D213/00-53, C08F4/00-70, C08F10/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
REGISTRY (STN), CAPLUS (STN)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
PX PY	WO, 98/27124, A1 (E.I.DU PUNT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY), 25 June, 1998 (25.06.98), Claims; description, pages 14 to 19, etc. & US, 5955555, A & EP, 946609, A1	1-14 8-14
PX PY	WO, 99/51550, A1 (E.I.DU PUNT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY), 14 October, 1999 (14.10.99), Claims; description, pages 9 to 14, etc. & US, 6063881, A	1-14 8-14
X Y	WO, 99/12981, A1 (BP CHEMICALS LIMITED), 18 March, 1999 (18.03.99), Full text & EP, 1015501, A1	1-7 8-14
X Y	WO, 99/02472, A1 (E.I.DU PUNT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY), 21 January, 1999 (21.01.99), Full text & US, 6103946, A & EP, 994831, A1	1-7 8-14
PX PY	WO, 2000/015646, A1 (BP CHEMICALS LIMITED), 23 March, 2000 (23.03.00),	1-7 8-14

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
30 November, 2000 (30.11.00)Date of mailing of the international search report
12 December, 2000 (12.12.00)Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

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International application No.

PCT/JP00/05913

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	Claims; description, page 23, etc. & AU, 9956378, A1	
PX PY	WO, 2000/020427, A1 (BP CHEMICALS LIMITED), 13 April, 2000 (13.04.00), Full text & AU, 9961037, A1	1-7 8-14
X A	JP, 10-007712, A2 (Mitsui Chemicals, Ltd.), 13 January, 1998 (13.01.98), Full text (Family: none)	1 2-14
PX PY	BRITOVSEK, G. J. P.; MASTIANNI, S.; SOLAN, G. A.; BAUGH, S. P. D.; REDSHAW, C.; GIBSON, V. C.; WHITE, A. J. P.; WILLIAMS, D. J.; ELSEGOOD, M. R. J. Oligomerisation of ethylene by bis(imino)pyridyliron and cobalt complexes. Chem.--Eur. J., June 2000, Vol.6, No.12, pp.2221-2231	1,2,7 8-14
PX PY	SMALL, B. L.; BTOOKHART, M. Polymerization of Propylene by a New Generation of Iron Catalysts: Mechanisms of Chain Initiation, Propagation, and Termination Macromolecules, April 1999, Vol.32, No.7, pp.2120-2130	1,2,7 8-14
X	VANCE, A. L.; ALCOCK, N. W.; HEPPERT, J. A.; BUSCH, D. H. An Octahedral Template Based on a New Molecular Turn: Synthesis and Structure of a Model Complex and a Reactive, Diphenolic Ligand and Its Metal Complexes Inorg. Chem., 1998, Vol.37, No.26, p.6912-6920 Anal. Chem., 1975, Vol.47, No.11, pp.1870-1	1,2,7
X	HAARMAN, H. F.; ERNSTING, J. M.; KRANENBURG, M.; KOOLJMAN, H.; VELDMAN, N.; SPEK, A. L.; VAN LEEUWEN, P. W. N. M.; VRIEZE, K. Oxidative Addition of Carbon-Chloride Bonds to Rhodium(I) Complexes Containing Terdentate Nitrogen Ligands. X-ray Analyses of Rhodium(I) Chloride and Rhodium(III) Chloromethyl Complexes Organometallics, 1997, Vol.16, No.5, pp.887-900	1
X	DOUCE, L.; EL-GHAYOURY, A.; ZIESSEL, R.; SKOULIOS, A. Columnar mesophases from tetrahedral copper(I) cores and Schiff-base derived polycatenar ligands Chem. Commun. (Cambridge), 1999, pp.2033-2034	1
X	ADDISON, A. W.; RAO, T. N.; SINN, E. Spectroscopy and structure of thiolate and thioether complexes of copper(II) and the relationship of their redox chemistry to that of certain copper proteins Inorg. Chem., 1984, Vol.23, No.13, pp.1957-67	1
A	SMALL, B. L.; BROOKHART, M. Iron-Based Catalysts with Exceptionally High Activities and Selectivities for Oligomerization of Ethylene to Linear .alpha.- Olefins.	1-14

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP00/05913

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1998, Vol.120, No.28, pp.7143-7144	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)